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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

## FRENCH FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE financial condition of France offers matter at this moment for serious reflection. A storm has been sown, and there is a whirlwind to be reaped. The harvest is almost ready; and Panic, with his sickle in his hand, is about to mow down the unwholesome fortunes that have sprung up on the fat soil of the Bourse, and to cumber the earth with the dead stalks and rotten leaves of speculation. The portents are too many to be disregarded, and all the world can see them except the French.

It has been the policy of the Emperor to direct the intelligence and the energies of the Parisians out of the field of politics into that of trade. He has given them

permission to barter,  
To labour, to plod, and to thrive,  
To gamble, to cheat, to adventure,  
To sing, and to dance, and to wive;

but he has forbidden them the exercise of their faculties in those constitutional struggles which are the life of a free people. He has taken upon himself the entire charge of the State and of the Government; and has left to the most able, the most enterprising, and the most active-minded of his subjects no object for which to strive except Money. Literature is either defunct or is prostituted to the service of Absolutism. The press is silent, except to puff speculation, or to retail the purchased praises of a system of government which tolerates no opinion

except that which emanates from the head of the State. In Germany the intelligence that was forbidden to employ itself on questions of State policy took refuge in Theology and Metaphysics. In France—where Theology is not popular, and where Metaphysics are considered too dull and *bête*—intelligence, having no other vent, has found refuge in commercial gambling. A fury of speculation has taken possession of the popular mind; and, as in England during the Railway Mania of 1845-46—only with an intensity fifty times greater—the only thought of the middle and upper classes is to grow rapidly rich upon premiums. The system is felt to be rotten, but who cares? Each thinks of himself alone; and, provided he can make something in the scramble, before the crash comes, is content that his neighbour should be the victim. The blame of this state of things lies in the first instance upon the Emperor. It is his system which has produced the fever, and it is his system which must, sooner or later, suffer for it.

Those who have studied the history of the South Sea Bubble, of the Mississippi Scheme, and of the Railway Mania, are as well able to trace the causes, the progress, and the catastrophe of the present diseased state of the public mind in Paris, as a physician is to trace the origin and predict the progress of a bodily malady in an individual patient. The catastrophe is inevitable; and when it comes it will bring along with it not only the ruin of thousands of speculators, and hundreds of thousands of victims, but

the trial, and possibly the collapse, of the system of government which produced it.

The Emperor, in his famous speech to the people of Bordeaux, declared that the "Empire was Peace." But he did not declare that Peace, to be permanent or ennobling, must be accompanied by honest and remunerative industry. Peace is the first requisite for a nation, but is not of itself sufficient to give it happiness. Under the *régime* of the Emperor, if there have been war abroad, there has been peace at home. Faction has been silenced; Insurrection has not dared to show its face; and Revolution, that grim ghost which has troubled the sleep of every Government that has existed in France for the last sixty-eight years, has been scared out of the streets by the presence of armed men, and by the grip of a strong hand and an indomitable will. But Agriculture, that mainstay of every nation, has not flourished. On the contrary, Agriculture has been neglected; and France, with a larger appetite and a larger family, has had less to eat than usual. Nothing has been done for the encouragement of Agriculture by a Government which undertook to do all things, and to regulate all things. Joint-stock companies, for all sorts of purposes, in and out of France, have been fostered; but no joint-stock companies for the reclamation and cultivation of waste lands—for the better cultivation of existing farms—or for the development of the great agricultural resources of the country, have been organised or even suggested. France has grown no more food, and produced no more wine, olives, and



SKETCHES EN ROUTE FOR CHINA: ENGLISH CADETS IN A CAFE AT SUEZ.—(SEE PAGE 513.)



silk, under the Imperial reign, than she did in previous years. All trade and manufactures have been equally stagnant. The war against Russia—the burden of which, enormous as it was, scarcely affected the comfort, and in no degree whatever the credit, of Great Britain—pressed very severely upon the comforts of the French taxpayers, and would have brought down the credit of the nation with a woful collapse if it had continued for six months longer. During the last five years the real wealth of France—derivable from legitimate industry, from agriculture, from manufactures, and from commerce with other nations—has not increased; while the expenditure of the nation has been augmented in every possible shape. A locust-like army has eaten up the fruit of the land. Millions upon millions of public money have been wasted upon unremunerative works in the capital and its suburbs, and upon the restoration of ancient cathedrals in the towns and cities of the departments, in order that an army of masons and other working men might be employed at unnaturally high wages, and be thus conciliated in favour of a Government which, though it denied them their birthright of liberty, gave them an overflowing mess of pottage in return. To encourage the trade of a captious and high-spirited capital, and to keep its sordid shopkeepers in good humour, an example of luxury, in comparison with which all previous luxury known to the French was poor, tame, and commonplace, was set in the Tuileries. The middle and upper classes showed themselves apt scholars in the school of the vice and the sensuality which were inculcated upon them as equivalents for their lost liberty; and from the Count de Morny and the immediate attendants of the Emperor, to the Foulds, the Pereires, the Mirès, the Millauds, and other magnates of the Bourse, and from them again to the smaller fry of speculators, luxury and extravagance of a kind which are read of in the days of Heliogabalus, but which have been unknown since then, even in the extravagant and luxurious days of Louis XIV., have run riot in Paris. And all this evil has been accompanied by the most hazardous and mischievous expedients to keep the people quiet. When foolish laws, and the decay of agriculture, raised the price of food in Paris, food was bought at a high rate by the Government, and retailed at a low one. The bakers and butchers were compelled under penalty of fine or imprisonment to sell their commodities at a loss; and the Government, having no money but what it derived from the people themselves, made up the difference. All these, and many other causes of evil, have long been in operation. The results are successively declaring themselves; and at any moment a sudden breath may blow down the house of cards, and strew ruin not only among the knaves, but among the kings and queens of the pack.

France has gone through many dangers; but the great danger of her present position is, that she does not see how rotten is the foundation of her finance. When Englishmen go wild, as they sometimes do, in speculation, they know that they have only themselves to blame for the catastrophes which ensue, and breathe no vengeance against their Government. But in France it is the Government which has encouraged speculation, and which, by assuming to itself all power, all responsibility, and all direction, attracts to itself as the necessary consequence all the blame and all the retribution. We have no wish to be alarmists; but it is impossible not to see that a financial crisis is imminent among our neighbours; and the English people have too much respect and sympathy for the French, and are too closely united with them, to look upon such a crisis with indifference.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

King Maximilian of Bavaria, who made his entry into Paris from Fontainebleau on Sunday, is still enjoying the Court hospitalities. On Monday morning the King of Bavaria received at the Pavillon Marsan the members of the Bavarian Embassy, and all the Bavarians of distinction now in Paris. At about one o'clock his Majesty entered one of the Court carriages, and paid visits to Prince Jerome, Prince Napoleon, and the Princess Mathilde. On Tuesday evening the King, in company with their Majesties, was present at an extraordinary representation at the Grand Opera. A députation of the Municipal Council of Paris, headed by the Prefect of the Seine, had also the honour of being received by his Majesty, who accepted the invitation to be present at the ball to be given in his honour at the Hôtel de Ville on Thursday. The King afterwards took a drive on the Boulevards and along the quays.

The French Government has received despatches from M. Cochet, French Consul at Zanzibar. It appears that the difficulty respecting the accession to the throne of Muscat has been arranged.

It is said that, in consequence of the intervention of the French Ambassador at Constantinople, the Moldavian and Wallachian refugees, who had been stopped at Rustchuk, have been permitted to return to their native country.

The trial of forty-four individuals (thirty-five of whom are in custody) commenced on Wednesday before the Court of Correctional Police. They are accused of having formed part of a secret society, called the Francs-Juges.

M. de Parieu, Vice-President of the Senate, is spoken of as the most likely person to succeed Count d'Argout as Governor of the Bank of France.

It is said that a Commission, formed in Paris, will be sent to the Danubian Provinces, with the object of examining all that relates to their agriculture, commerce, industry, topography, and military capabilities.

##### THE NEUFCHATEL AFFAIR.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following announcement on this subject:—"The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Switzerland, met to-day at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and signed a treaty which regulates in a definite manner the question of Neufchâtel, by the renunciation on the part of the King of Prussia of the sovereign rights which the treaties attributed to him over that principality, and by means of engagements entered into by the Swiss Confederation of a nature to respond to the deep solicitude of the King for the Neufchâtelais. The text of the treaty will be published after the exchange of ratifications, which will take place in not less than twenty-one days."

##### SPAIN.

Prince Galitzin, the Russian Ambassador, has presented her Majesty Queen Isabella II. with the insignia of the Orders of St. Catherine and St. Andrew.

The prolonged dissensions in the Senate, and the bad blood they generate, are looked upon with satisfaction by the Liberal party, who see an increase of their own strength in the division of their enemies, and with uneasiness by the Palace, which would fain witness the consolidation of an ultra-Conservative Ministry, and will certainly not have recourse to O'Donnell save at the last extremity. The Bravo-Murillo party is strong in the Congress, and there are reports of its intended opposition to Government, and of probable important debates in the Lower Chamber. It was hoped that the opening of the Chambers would clear up the situation a little; but as yet—and they have now sat for three weeks—it seems but to have rendered confusion worse confounded. The Congress has done literally nothing, and the whole time of the Senate has been wasted in tedious formalities and undignified squabbles.

##### SARDINIA.

King Victor Emmanuel and the Empress Dowager of Russia were present on Sunday at a grand concert given in the Theatre Royal, which was magnificently illuminated. On Monday morning the Empress took her departure for Switzerland by Mont Cenis. The King of Sardinia and the Prince de Carignan accompanied her Majesty to Susa.

At its sitting on the 18th the Sardinian Senate passed a bill for a railway between Geneva and Annecy, and others for the establishment of three new chairs in the University of Turin, the suppression of the salt monopoly in Sardinia, and the construction of an aqueduct from the valley of the Sangone to Turin.

An international telegraphic Congress is now sitting at Turin, France, Spain, Belgium, and Switzerland have sent representatives there. Two or three sittings have already been held. The Congress has as yet been chiefly occupied discussing the transmission of telegraphic despatches in cipher. The result of their deliberations has not yet been made public.

The Sardinian Minister of War has presented a report for the reorganisation of the Military College of Racconigi. A radical reform of all the military academies of Sardinia is under consideration.

##### PRUSSIA AND TURKEY.

An Ambassador Extraordinary from the Sultan arrived at Berlin on Tuesday to present to the King the insignia of the Order of Nischan Iftichar.

##### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the ship *Sutlej*, which arrived on Monday, we have Cape Town papers to the 28th of March. The Governor had thought it better to prolong his stay on the eastern frontier, on account of the unsettled state of affairs and the doubtful disposition of the Kaffirs; he had, therefore, again prorogued the Parliament to April the 7th. His Excellency was transporting into the interior Kaffirs convicted either of stealing cattle or of prowling in the colony without passes.

By the *Robert Lowe*, which arrived on Tuesday, with news of a week's later date, we learn that confidence was completely re-established on the Cape frontier through the energetic measures adopted by the Governor.

##### THE OVERLAND MAIL—INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic despatch from Trieste is in anticipation of the Overland Mail:—

"TRISTE, May 28.

"The steamer *America* arrived here this morning at 8.30 a.m., in 116 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 23rd May. The India mails left Alexandria on that day, with advices from Bombay to 2nd May; Calcutta, 23rd April; Madras, 28th April; Ceylon, 3rd May; Hong-Kong, 15th April; and Shanghai, 6th April.

"The news of the conclusion of peace with Persia reached the camp at Mohammerah on the 5th of April.

"The Jemadar of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry, the ringleader in the late disturbances, has been hanged.

"Fu'l Ali has been killed in an attack made upon his band to avenge the murder of M. Boileau.

"Meetings have been held at Singapore to congratulate Sir James Brooke on his just severity.

"The position of affairs in Canton river remains unchanged.

"Great distress is said to prevail at Canton from the high price of rice.

"The *Raleigh*, 50-gun frigate, had run aground. The *Bittern* had gone to receive her guns.

"It is asserted that an imperial duty on opium has been imposed at Shanghai."

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes accounts from China of the 2nd of April, which pretend to contain some interesting details from the seat of war. According to this report, Yeh, the Viceroy of the southern provinces of the empire, is at present at Sou-Tche-Ting, a large village of Kouang-Tcheou, about fifteen miles from Canton. He has fortified himself in a good position, which allows him to maintain his communications with Pekin and with the other three provinces which, with the Kouang-Tcheou, form his viceroyalty, and which are the Kouang-Si, the Kouang-Toung, and the Kwei-Lin. He is at present at the head of an army of 30,000 men, which he is increasing every day by means of forced levies and extraordinary taxes. A few days previously it became known at Hong-Kong that a British ensign, two non-commissioned officers, some soldiers, and a few seamen, who had been taken prisoners by surprise on various occasions, were at Yeh's head-quarters, where they were suffering great distress. It was resolved to open negotiations to obtain an exchange of prisoners in their favour, and a foreign agent, who had formerly had an interview with Yeh, undertook to manage the affair. Yeh consented to receive him, and, having listened to his propositions, he replied:—

You ask me to exchange the English I have in my possession, to the number of sixteen, against double the number of Chinese subjects, amongst whom are several Tartar officers, and one of the commanders of the Imperial junks. I refuse. I do not want your prisoners, and you may do as you please with them; but if you are desirous to have the sixteen Englishmen, and if you have the necessary means to treat for them, I will let you know my intentions to-morrow.

##### AMERICA.

By the screw steam-ship *Kangaroo* we have advices from New York to the 14th inst.

The *George Law* has arrived at New York with the Californian mails of 1,707,000 dols. on board.

The *Golden Age*, which arrived at Panama on the 4th, had upwards of 2,000,000 dols. on freight, of which 332,000 dols. were for England.

Advices from Havannah report that intelligence had reached that city of the retreat of General Walker from Nicaragua, and of his having taken refuge in a British man-of-war at San Juan del Sur.

A report was prevalent at Carson Valley to the effect that a serious dissension had arisen at Salt Lake City. It is said that Brigham Young had been compelled to flee the city to save himself from the fury of his flock. The "difficulty" had its origin in matters relating to the administration of the church property.

Lord Napier had a long interview on the 7th inst. with the President, on the subject of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, which is said to have been of a very amicable and satisfactory character. At the Cabinet meeting on the same day the difficulties in New Granada were discussed at great length. It is rumoured that the Cabinet are quite unanimous on the necessity of adopting the most energetic measures for redress; and it is thought the Government intend to take early possession of the transit route. On the 8th inst. there was a Cabinet meeting, and it was reported that the recent rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty was under consideration. They believe that the statement of the British Government is correct as to Ruatan; but do not esteem it a sufficient reason for the rejection of the treaty.

The *New York Herald* of the 13th appears to regard the Central American dispute as menacing. It remarks:—

We dare say there will be no further negotiations with England upon Central American affairs till the meeting of the next Congress, and that then, instead of the reconsideration of the treaty of Dallas and Clarendon, we may anticipate the abrogation of the old Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and all its appendages.

In another place the *Herald* says:—

The satisfaction at the rejection of the Clarendon Treaty is evidently increasing. Despatches will go out to Mr. Dallas by to-morrow's steamer, informing him that no negotiation will be entertained at present by this Government. Lord Napier feels deeply the unpleasant position he has been placed in.

The city of New York is in a state of excitement relative to an act of the State Legislature depriving the council of that city of control over the police.

The three amendments to the Constitution of Massachusetts submitted to the people had been adopted by a decisive vote. The clause which requires that voters shall be able to read the Constitution in English, and write their own names, had 10,000 votes against it. The following are the amendments:—1. That every voter shall be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and to write his own name. 2. Limits the House of Representatives to 240 members, to be elected by districts. 3. Provides for the choice of forty senators in single districts, instead of by counties as heretofore.

A private letter from an officer of the Rifles stationed at Fort Thomé, New Mexico, states that on the 11th of March Lieutenant Baker, with a detachment of thirty-five men of company B of that regiment, overtook a party of eighteen Apaches, and, after a sharp action, defeated them, and recovered forty-two horses which they had stolen from Senor Vigil.

##### SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

LORD PALMERSTON—a great authority on such a subject—laid it down the other evening that it is very easy to make a joke of anything. The hilarity with which the House of Commons treated the question of the dotation of the Princess Royal is a notable exemplification of the axiom. Notwithstanding the prevalence of bald heads and grey hairs which is so remarkable in a young Parliament—a fact which the enormous Houses that have come together on several occasions lately have given ample opportunities of ascertaining—the mirthfulness which prevailed was almost boyish, inasmuch as the provocatives to laughter were of the slightest. Indeed, the readiness to drown speech in "much laughter" was suspicious of something behind, and one could not help fancying that there was something spasmodic in those bursts of hilarity. Soldiers dying of ghastly wounds, and Atheists on their death-beds have uttered witticisms which deceived no one, and which but scantily concealed the tortures of the moribund; and, in truth, the House of Commons, having come down as a body to swallow whole, a pledge to their constituents, seemed determined to treat the matter with a sort of opium-eating vivacity. It is true that there were one or two Abdiels of the hustings who, at least for a moment, seemed to be among the faithful found. But it is to be feared that, if they were to be indicted for that political offence which in the United States is designated by the term "bunkum," they would stand self-convicted. No doubt Mr. Roebuck stood up boldly in the van of Opposition. His character for ill-temper and integrity entitled him to that distinction. But every one must have thought that he "did protest too much." Why his anticipatory speech on the motion for going into Committee? Why his accumulated expressions of loyalty and affection to the Crown? Why his unpractical and impracticable amendment? And why his absence on the occasion of the second discussion of the subject, which brought down on him the censure of one or two of those Radical tritons among the minnows who were prepared to go in the most ridiculously small numbers into the lobby with him, and who were fain to follow the new member for Brighton, whose gasping timidity, when he essays to address the House, is exactly that of a young gentleman delivering for the first time before company that boy-famous speech in which Young Norval gives his name and address, and who is conscious that he has got up his declamation imperfectly? One word of tribute to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He saved a debate: he got the motion carried in an hour. Why, Sir Cornwall Lewis was put up to do this job is not very palpable, except that Lord Palmerston probably expected a discussion, and intended to reserve himself for a general reply—a needless precaution, as it turned out, for the House dragged the withdrawal of the amendment from Mr. Roebuck, and refused to allow the Premier the supererogatory "gilding of refined gold" at twenty minutes past seven o'clock; especially as Colonel French—doing his duty as Chairman of the Refreshment Committee—had set a whisper afloat that all the "entrées" which had been ordered for seven were solidifying in the hands of the *chef de cuisine* of the House. No one who reads that speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the newspapers but must be puzzled to know why it should be studded with "loud laughter," and "renewed laughter," from beginning to end. Few could comprehend why a solemn reference to Sir William Blackstone in an assembly of legislators, some hundred and fifty of them being jurists, should elicit a burst of spontaneous mirth. The clue is very simple, and it may be illustrated by saying that a short-hand note taken of any of Mr. Keeley's performances could as ill convey the stolidity, the unconsciousness of being absurd, and the depreciation of being laughed at, which are the characteristic accompaniments of the very simplest and most commonplace expressions of that ingenious performer. The manner in which the Finance Minister raised his head from the papers over which he was poring, and innocently inquired why there was any laughing, was a study for any professor of the histrionic art. He was thoroughly unconscious or unintentional of any jocoseness himself; but, far better, he was the cause of unlimited mirth in others, and he wafted a measure which carried with it many elements of shipwreck, on successive waves of laughter, right into port, where, perhaps, many a more skilful pilot would have stranded it.

The introduction of the Army Estimates presented Lord Palmerston in a very favourable attitude. It is well known that the Under Secretaryship for War has fallen into the hands of a very young man, and who has the misfortune to look a great deal younger even than he is, but who has given in his Parliamentary career great promise of future usefulness, and who is always received by the House with marked favour, for he never answers a question in his official capacity without getting a cheer. Indeed, it is not a little remarkable that a millionaire of twenty-three should at that early age separate himself from the pursuits of his time of life and take to business, and that in an office in which he must work. Some little curiosity was excited, therefore, with regard to the appearance of Sir John Ramsden as the mover of the Army Estimates; and there was some anxiety among his well-wishers when it was observed that early in the evening he was evidently very nervous, greatly occupied with numerous papers apparently not too well arranged, and constantly running to hold conversations with one of those grave functionaries who on estimate nights sit under the gallery, and perform the duties of prompters to their superiors who are displaying themselves on the floor of the House. Indeed, Sir John's tenacity of his despatch-box and his copy of the estimates was most devoted, for he went out in two divisions with at least one of those implements of his calling under his arm. Nothing could be more graceful and amiable than the manner in which Lord Palmerston presented himself to the House as the substitute for the Under Secretary for War. It put one in mind of one of those stories that they tell of the famous William Earl of Salisbury and Prince Arthur, when that gallant boy would put on his armour and rush into the fight for which his spirit alone fitted him. It was no doubt of the courage or the capacity or the skill of the youthful combatant which induced the tried and stalwart warrior to thrust himself before him, and give him only such opportunity of fleshing his maiden sword as his strength was equal to; and it was done in a manner which implied that but a short time and the young knight's spurs would be bravely won. It is only to be hoped that Sir Charles Burrell was present, for he is probably now the only member of the House who could institute a comparison between the manner of Lord Palmerston in moving the Army Estimates in 1809 and in 1857.

There must have been some curious speculation in the mind of that perpetual "intelligent foreigner" who is always supposed to be sitting in judgment on our institutions when he read the debates in the House of Lords this week. We, who, if not the most civilised, certainly claim to be the most moral, people on earth, must have had false witness borne against us by those grave jurists, those learned prelates, and those experienced statesmen, who drew such pictures of our social life in their discussion of the subject of divorce. Is it really necessary to give elasticity to the law in order to afford loopholes of escape to such a hideous mass of broken vows, falsehood, fraud, collusion, lapses from virtue, cruelty to women, and every possible violation of a state which domestic England boasts to cherish and maintain as an institution with a purity in which she is before the whole world? For prudence sake, if not for very shame, it would have been well if the privilege of Parliament to close its doors to the public had been for this once exercised. To be sure, the strangers would have lost a very good entertainment and a very animated discussion. They could not have heard a Bishop famous among his order lay down that the precepts of Christianity were not necessarily the foundation of the civil laws of a Christian country; they would have missed the spectacle of a Peer innocent of hereditary eloquence trying to read a speech out of his hat, and of another madly eager to reply to an alleged libel upon him by his wife and a newspaper; they would have missed seeing a Lord Chancellor bending beneath the weight of his own measure, and twice leading his strong Government into the lobby in a minority; and they would have lost the astonishing exhibition of Lord Lyndhurst, at eighty-five, once more topping the whole assembly by the vigour of his intellect, the readiness of his conception, and the fertility of his mental resources.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

LORD CAMPBELL presented a petition praying for some measure which should be suitable to the case of prisoners whose innocence might be established after conviction. At present they received a pardon, but the pardon did not reverse the sentence, and was, therefore, inadequate.

## DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

On the order of the day for the House going into Committee on this bill.

The Duke of NORFOLK moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee for the purpose of taking evidence as to whether a warrant for admitting divorced persons to marry again could be found in the Holy Scriptures.

After some discussion their Lordships divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 123 to 26.

The House then went into Committee, and

Lord ST. LEONARD proposed a clause, the object of which was to protect a married woman in the possession of her property and earnings from her husband and his creditors, should he have deserted her for twelve months.

The motion, which was opposed by the Government, was carried by a majority of 52 to 44.

Their Lordships were occupied during the remainder of the evening in the discussion of the clauses of the bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Sir G. GREY it was agreed that the House at its rising should adjourn until Thursday next.

In reply to a question from Mr. Ewart, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he saw no objection during the present Session to abolish the Customs-duties upon over sixty articles of commerce which yield merely a nominal sum to the revenue.

## ANNUITY AND MARRIAGE PORTION TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

On bringing up the report on the annuity to the Princess Royal,

Mr. CONINGHAM moved an amendment to the effect that the annuity should be reduced from £8000 to £6000 per annum, which, with the £40,000, he thought an ample provision for her Royal Highness.

Lord PALMERSTON regretted that any attempt should be made to alter a vote which had been unanimously agreed to, and hoped the House would adhere to its former decision.

The House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 328 to 14.

On the report of the £40,000 marriage portion.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved as an amendment that the sum be not agreed to, being of opinion that the £8000 a year was an ample provision.

Mr. CONINGHAM seconded the amendment.

After some observations from Sir H. WILLOUGHBY and Sir J. TRELAWN, the House again divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 361 to 18.

## THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

On the order of the day for the House going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said that, although he had a considerable acquaintance with figures, he could not understand the accounts presented as Army Estimates; and he therefore moved that the said estimates be referred to a Select Committee.

After some desultory discussion, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the House went into Committee.

Lord PALMERSTON then explained at some length the Army Estimates, stating that, while providing efficiently for the service, the Government had kept a strict eye to economy. It was a maxim that the best manner of preserving peace was by being always prepared for war; and in this maxim he acquiesced, not to the extent that they should always keep up a large army, for that would exhaust the resources of the country, and thus defeat the object in view, but so far as keeping in time of peace the nucleus by means of which a large and efficient army might be available in the event of war becoming inevitable. The noble Lord defended the estimates in which any increase appeared as compared with years before the late war, on the ground of the scientific improvements which had become necessary in modern times, if they desired to maintain their army in an efficient state, whether as regarded its discipline or its equipments. He apologised for taking these explanations into his own hands; but he thought it as well to spare the inexperience of his hon. friend Sir J. Ramsden, who had been so short a time in office.

Mr. STAFFORD said the speech of the noble Lord gave him much gratification, but he strongly insisted that the army medical department was not sufficiently provided for.

Mr. WATKIN said the House must feel indebted to the noble Lord for the comprehensive statement which he had made in reference to these important estimates. He must say for himself—and he believed he might say the same for the gentlemen who sat near him, elected to support economy and reform—that he accepted those estimates, upon the responsibility of the noble Lord. While admitting the comprehensive nature of the noble Lord's statement, he could have wished to hear from him something more upon practical questions, with regard to the construction of arms and military machinery. Although an invasion was not at all likely, it of course was always possible. He would, therefore, call the attention of the Government to the expediency of constructing a coast telegraph; and, as regarded the conveyance of troops, he ventured to state that full regiment of cavalry, with its stores, &c., could not be sent from any one of the railway termini under less than twenty-four hours' notice. A little attention to the subject would enable Government, in concert with the railway companies, to make the present rolling-stock of railways available for military purposes, so that troops might be rapidly moved to any point of attack.

Sir F. BARING, having adverted to the enormous expense of Aldershot, said that if the estimates should not be very materially reduced next year the House would do well to refer them to a Select Committee.

After a very desultory discussion relating to the various branches of the service the House proceeded to vote the estimates, which occupied until twelve o'clock.

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY (IRELAND) BILL.—On the order of the day for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. WHITESIDE objected to going on at midnight with a bill containing upwards of 330 clauses, many of them of great importance.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND persevered in going on, and the House divided, when the motion for going into Committee was carried by a majority of 121 to 67.

The House then went into Committee, but the Chairman immediately reported progress, on the motion of the Attorney-General for Ireland, without attempting to proceed with the clauses of the bill.

Lord PALMERSTON said that in its future progress the Government would itself take charge of the Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill, and fixed the Committee upon it for Thursday next.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## SUNDAY-EVENING MEETINGS AT EXETER-HALL.

Viscount DUNNAGAN put a question to the right rev. prelate opposite (the Bishop of London), with respect to statements which had appeared in certain newspapers, relating to a series of discourses being delivered at Exeter Hall on Sunday evenings during the summer months. He wished to know whether the accounts of those meetings were correct, whether the proceedings at them met with the sanction and approval of the right rev. prelate, and whether he considered them in conformity with the discipline and dignity of the Established Church.

The Bishop of LONDON did not know whether he was in order in answering that question (Loud cries of "Hear, hear!"). He believed there was no doubt that such meetings had been held as had been described, and it was the intention of those who promoted them that they should be continued for several Sundays. As he was not aware what the statements in the public papers were, it was impossible for him to say whether they were strictly in accordance with the facts. But he did believe that the requests which had been made to him that two prelates of the Church, two deans, and other clergymen should address the assembled people in Exeter Hall were strictly in accordance with an act which he held in his hand, namely, "An Act for Securing Freedom of Religious Worship" (Cheers). He believed such meetings not only legal, but in the highest degree expedient (Renewed cheering). There were thousands and thousands in this metropolis who had not entered a place of worship for several years who had been brought to those meetings, and not without receiving benefit. Those who had been instrumental in establishing those meetings had the benefit of the labouring classes in this country at heart; and the reading of the public services and prayers of the Church would, he trusted, have the effect of making those classes, what at present they were not, habitual hearers of the word of God (Loud cheers).

Lord KINNAIRD said he was on Sunday last at Exeter Hall, when upwards of 4000 persons were present, and his opinion was that those services would be productive of the greatest possible benefit.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Earl Grey rose amid loud cries of "Order!" which were continued till they resumed their seats, when

The Earl of HARDWICKE remarked on the inconvenience that would result from an answer to a question giving rise to a protracted debate.

Lord CAMPBELL moved that the most rev. prelate (the Archbishop of Canterbury) be heard (Hear, hear).

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY did not think that the meetings alluded to were at all inconsistent with the dignity of the Established Church. It would be far more disparaging to that Church that she could not accommodate herself to the exigencies of the times.

The subject then dropped.

The Sale of Poisons, &c., Bill was read a second time.

The Transportation and Penal Servitude Bill was read a second time.

The Probates and Letters of Administration Bill was reported with amendments.

Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition from the Duke of Norfolk against the claim of Earl Talbot to the Shrewsbury title and estates. On the motion of the noble and learned Lord the petition was referred to the Committee of Privileges.

## DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The House then went into Committee upon the above bill. The Bishop of OXFORD moved the insertion of a clause at the end of Clause 43, the effect of which would be to protect from legal consequences any clergyman who should decline to remarry parties who had been divorced.

The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the clause in question.

After some discussion their Lordships divided, when the numbers were for the Bishop of Oxford's clause:—Contents, 26; Non-contents, 78; majority against the clause, 59.

The bill having gone through Committee, their Lordships adjourned until next Thursday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW WRITS.—On the motion of Mr. HAWTREY, new writs were ordered for the county of Kerry, in the room of Mr. H. Herbert, who had accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland; and for Reading. In the room of Mr. Keating, who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—Sir J. PAKINGTON laid on the table the terms of the resolution he intended to move on the subject of education that day fortnight.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S ANNUITY BILL.—Mr. BOWFEE gave notice that in Committee on this bill he should move an amendment, to the effect that, in the event of the Princess becoming Queen of Prussia, the annuity should cease.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that he should, on the next day, put a question to the First Minister with reference to the ratification of the Treaty with America with regard to Honduras.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Headlam, said that it was intended by the Board of Trade to introduce a bill during the Session to regulate the construction of Joint-Stock Banks, but not with any reference to the principle of limited liability.

NEUFCHATEL QUESTION.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Kinnaid, said the treaty proposed for the settlement of the Neufchâtel question had been accepted, both by Prussia and the Swiss Confederation, and signed a few days ago, so that the dispute might be considered to be satisfactorily settled (Hear, hear).

## THE SLAVE TRADE.—BRAZIL.

Mr. ROEBUCK called the attention of the House to the subject of our relations with Brazil, and moved for a Select Committee to take into consideration those relations, and to report thereupon. The hon. and learned member, in supporting his motion, contended that the Brazilian Government had done all in its power to extinguish the slave trade, in accordance with the spirit of its treaties with this country; that the longer interference of our cruisers with Brazilian vessels was altogether unnecessary, while it was offensive to the dignity of the Brazilian Government, and detrimental to the interests of Brazilian commerce. He therefore asked for a Committee in order that it might be ascertained whether it would not be wise to put our relations with that country upon a different footing, and upon a good understanding with a country with which we had such extensive commercial connections.

Mr. B. MOORE seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON opposed the motion, as being entirely uncalled for. He asserted that the cruisers of this country had done nothing more than was necessary to suppress the slave trade, and that the statements made by Mr. Roebuck with reference to our interference with Brazilian commerce were considerably exaggerated. He accused that gentleman of having yielded to vulgar and unfounded insinuations when he asserted that this country bullied the weak and succumbed to the powerful. In conclusion, he called upon the House to reject a motion the adoption of which would give encouragement to slave-dealers, and tend to the extension of the slave trade in all directions (Cheers).

Mr. MILNES urged Mr. Roebuck to withdraw his motion, not because there was no ground for inquiry, but because it would be quite useless to go to a division upon it.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in reply, charged Lord Palmerston with aiding and assisting the strong, such as the Governments of Spain and America, and bullying the weak, such as the Government of Brazil. He declined to withdraw his motion.

Mr. DISRAELI admitted the importance of the subject, and thought the House was much indebted to Mr. Roebuck for bringing it forward. At the same time he declined to support the motion, believing the appointment of a Select Committee to be unnecessary and too strong a measure for the occasion.

Lord J. RUSSELL recommended that the matter should be left in the hands of the Government, whose management of our diplomatic relations ought to satisfy the House.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—for Mr. Roebuck's motion, 17; against, 312; majority, 295.

The motion was therefore lost.

## BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

Sir C. NAPIER moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, with the view of rendering it more efficient and better adapted to the various duties it has to perform.

Mr. BENTINCK seconded the motion, condemning the practice of placing a civilian at the head of the Admiralty.

Mr. B. OSBORNE defended the Admiralty from the attacks of Sir C. Napier, whom he taunted with having sought for an appointment at the Board under the system he so much condemned.

After some discussion the motion was negatived by a majority of 152 to 35.

TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND).—Mr. MOORE obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the better securing of, and regulating the custom of, tenant right, as practised in the province of Ulster, and to secure compensation to improving tenants who may not make claim under the said custom, and to limit the power of eviction in certain cases.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The effect upon vegetation throughout the country, by the late rains, has been almost miraculous; owing to the warm suns and high temperature prevailing, the earth was like a hotbed, and the warmth and moisture produced results which may be almost said to have changed the face of the country in three days. Accounts from all sides concur in representing the good done by the rain to be immense, and the general condition of all crops to be most satisfactory. The wheats are looking vigorous, and of good colour. Spring corn has reaped great benefit from the showers, while the pastures (which had done unusually well throughout both the winter and spring) have made surprising progress. The apple crop in Devonshire was a total failure last year, which has been much felt in the county in consequence of the large quantity of cider which is made for exportation and home consumption by the labouring population. This year, however, there is every likelihood of an abundant crop. The cold weather in the early spring gave a wholesome check to the bud, but the genial weather of the last few weeks has caused the apple-trees to blossom most luxuriantly. The fruit in many orchards has set well, and, with a continuance of recent fine weather, the bearing of apples throughout the county will, in all probability, be larger than has been known for several years.

BOMBARDMENT OF MOHAMMERAH.—We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the details of the successful attack on this place, from which we extract the following particulars:—"On the 24th March the expedition left its first rendezvous at Ma'amé, and by sundown reached its second rendezvous, opposite Hurteh, a mud village, about two or three miles below the forts. On the afternoon of the 25th the *Assaye* steamed up the river to reconnoitre, and attacked some guns in position on the left bank of the river. During the same night we secretly established a raft mortar battery, and at daylight commenced shelling the forts—the first shell breaking the leg of the Persian General of Artillery. About 6.30 the fleet got under way: their practice was so telling that at 7.45 the *Feroze*, followed by the *Assaye*, ran alongside the North Forts, and stormed them furiously with grape, canister, and shell. Till 8.20 the action continued to rage without intermission. The enemy's musketry was heavy and telling; but the roar of the 68-pounders, and their peculiar reverberation, after striking, bellowing like thunder among the distant hills, drowned all else. The last gun of the enemy was dismounted shortly after ten, when the troops began to land. It was wonderful to see vessels of 180 and 2000 tons lying close to the bank (so deep is the river and so abrupt its banks), and the soldiers stepping straightway on shore; the ships' yards being among the date palms. The enemy was too nimble in its retreat, and no encounter between the armies took place. In the words of Sir J. Outram's despatch, "the navy left nothing for the army to do." Our loss was marvellously light, when compared with the great destruction inflicted on the enemy."

VORACITY OF A COD.—As a fishing-boat belonging to Barra was lately putting out to sea the men picked up a dead lamb, and, having skinned it, threw the skin into the sea. They then proceeded, with a sharp breeze, right aft, out into the Atlantic, till they lost sight of land. Having at length reached the fishing-place they dropped their lines. The first fish taken up was a large cod, whose belly was distended to such an extraordinary size as to excite the curiosity of the crew. They cut open the fish, and to their astonishment found in it the selfsame skin, wool and all entire, which they had thrown overboard in the morning after leaving the shore.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SIERRA LEONE.—It is reported that Mr. Labouchere has offered the vacant see of Sierra Leone to a real native African, in the person of the Rev. Samuel Crowther, once a slave boy, now a missionary at Abeokuta.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Minor Canony:* The Rev. J. W. Miller has been appointed to Chichester Cathedral. *Deanery Rural:* Rev. J. T. Pigot to Barnstaple, in the diocese of Exeter. *Rectories:* Rev. T. W. Carr to Beaudesert, Warwickshire; Rev. Roger Bird to Ightham, Kent; Rev. T. Hassall to Rearsby, near Leicester; Rev. C. W. Rosseter to Sampford Peverell, Devon. *Vicarages:* Rev. W. C. Cotton, to Frodsham, Cheshire; Rev. R. W. Till to Chertsey, Surrey. *Incumbencies:* Rev. William H. Spence to Daresbury, near Runcorn; Rev. T. H. Walsh to Ashton Hayes. *Curacies:* Rev. A. Pavey to Holy Trinity, Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. E. Gear to Woodstock, Oxon; Rev. G. H. Green to St. Peter, Stepney; Rev. G. Bishop to Bottesford, Leicestershire. The Rev. R. W. Bush has been elected Sunday Evening Lecturer at St Swithin's, London-stone.

THE PRINCIPALSHIP of the new Theological College, at Litchfield has been conferred upon the Rev. George Herbert Curteis, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and of St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury.

THE ARCHDEACONY OF NORWICH has been conferred upon the Rev. R. E. Hankinson, M.A. The new Archdeacon was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and was formerly Minister of Well-street Chapel, Hampstead, London. In 1847 he was nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich to the Incumbency of St. Margaret and St. Nicholas, King's Lynn; and in 1850 he was presented to the Rectory of Haleworth and the Vicarage of Chediston, Suffolk; and has continued to hold those benefices up to the present time.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—On Sunday an order arrived at Chatham Garrison directing the whole of the troops attached to the Provisional Battalion who are available for embarkation this season belonging to the Indian regiments stationed in the Bombay and Madras presidencies to be held in immediate readiness to proceed to India to join



UNLOADING SPECIE FOR INDIA AND CHINA, AT THE WHARF, SUEZ.

much up in all figurative or slang expressions, which is not to be wondered at, considering their own language abounds in metaphor.

## UNLOADING SPECIE AT SUEZ.

Here is the process of transmitting your extra cash. Bars of silver and gold are put into small deal boxes, with the name of the place they are for painted in black letters on them. Each camel only carries six of these boxes—three on each side—in a kind of network all camels have for carrying weights. The camels fill a square place on the wharf, which you see in the drawing, and are there loaded and unloaded. The hardy Bedouins who have walked most of the way from Cairo (eighty miles) carry enormous weights, but here one box is quite sufficient. They are carrying them to be shipped, under the direction of a gentleman with a whip. The camel in front has his leg tied to his neck for being a naughty camel: he is thus prevented from bolting. In the background you have a glimpse of the Post-office, and close to it the American Consul's. A jolly life they must have of it here.

## CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND.

ON Monday the foundation-stone of an institution long needed in the British service was laid upon a tract of ground adjoining Richmond-green. The object of this new establishment is to give sound practical information to such gentlemen as intend to enter the cavalry service as a profession. The college has been founded under distinguished patronage, including the leading cavalry officers, and a large number of the aristocracy. Among others present on Monday were the Duchess

of St. Albans, the Earl of Essex, the Ladies Pelham Clinton, Lieutenant-General Lord Downes, Lady Raglan, Colonel Douglas, General Cannon, Viscount and Viscountess Combermere, and upwards of 300 general visitors. Lord and Lady Combermere were received by Mr. Wallace Barrow, the resident commandant, and other officers of the college; and, having inspected the spacious riding-school (recently erected in the grounds as a temporary provision until a larger school is built), they were conducted to a marquee, where the drawings and plan of the college buildings to be erected were exhibited by Mr. Broadbridge, the architect. A procession was then formed to the site, where, a prayer for the occasion having been offered up by the Rev. Dr. Emerton, Mr. Stocqueler read an address to Lady Combermere, which, after referring in high terms to the military achievements of the Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, pointed out the necessity which existed for the institution of the Cavalry College, and expressing to Lady Combermere the gratitude of the committee for her Ladyship presiding at this meeting, to which her Ladyship made a short but gracious reply. A handsome silver trowel was then presented to her Ladyship, who very gracefully adjusted the mortar. The stone was then lowered to its intended place, in which some coins were deposited, and, after the blessing was pronounced, the ceremony terminated. The band of the 1st Life Guards were stationed in the grounds.

An elegant déjeuner, provided in great profusion by Mr. Willis, of St. James's-street, was then served in the lecture-hall of the college, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. The customary loyal toasts were followed by the healths of Lord and Lady Combermere; in responding to which the Field Marshal said that he most cordially approved of the college, and knew that it was thought hopefully of at head-quarters. He trusted that its beneficial effects in the

service would be soon evinced, and lasting in their operation; and he considered it of vital importance that professional occupations should fill up the time that elapsed between young men leaving school and entering the service. He trusted, too, that infantry officers who looked to being majors and adjutants would attend the college, if only to learn to ride. After the déjeuner, quadrille parties were formed in the lecture-hall, and under the marquee on the lawn, and dancing was prolonged with much spirit to an advanced hour of the evening. The day's proceedings owe much of their success to the judicious management of Mr. Stocqueler.

The new college building (of which we engrave a View) will be a handsome edifice in the Romanesque style: the central portion, to accommodate fifty pupils, is expected by the architect, Mr. Broadbridge, to be finished within four months.

## PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO DR. LIVINGSTONE.

THE Court of Common Council presented an unusually gay appearance on Thursday, the 21st inst., in consequence of the attendance of a number of ladies to witness the ceremony of presenting the freedom

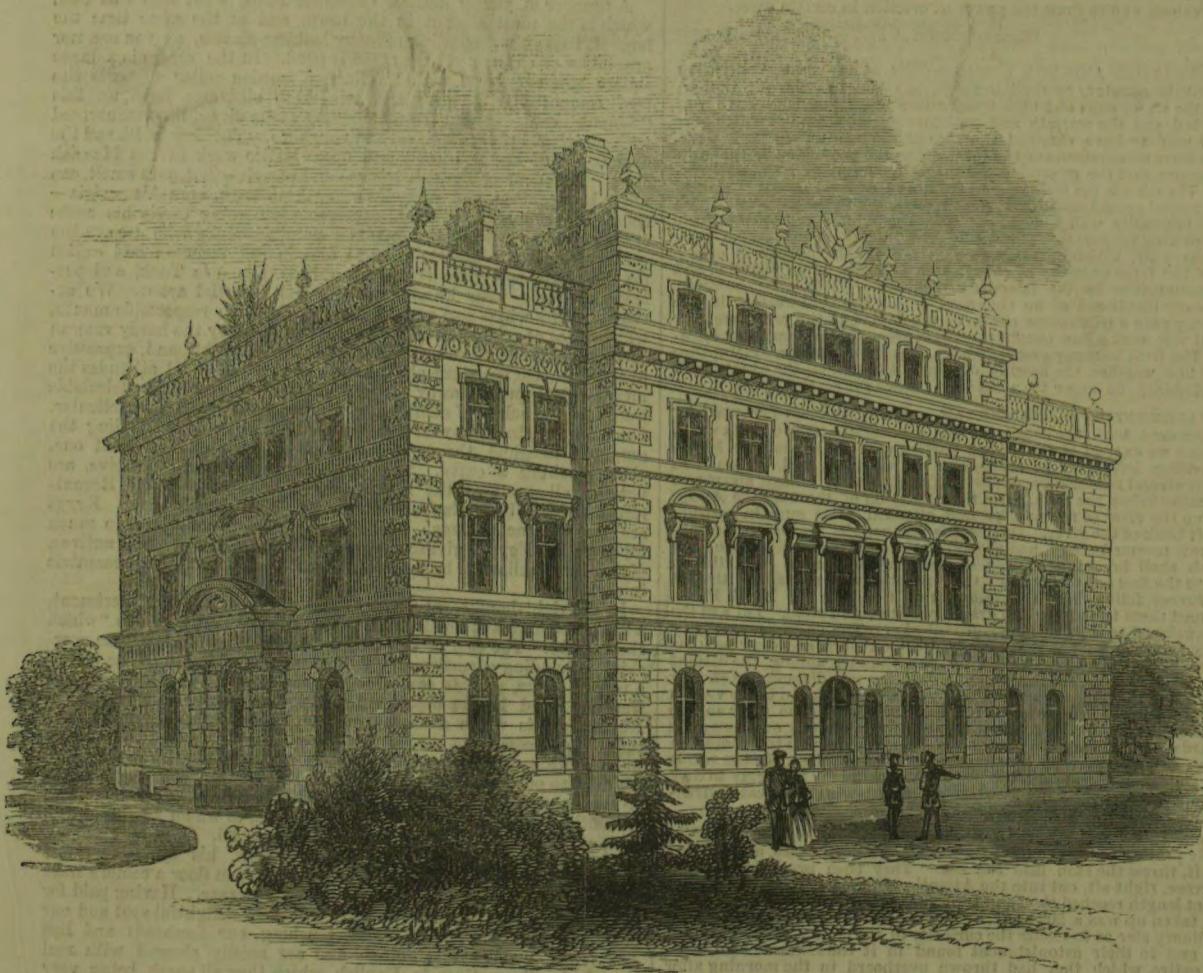


BOX IN WHICH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON WAS PRESENTED TO DR. LIVINGSTONE.

of the city to Dr. Livingstone, as a testimonial in recognition of his zealous and persevering exertions in the important discoveries he has made in Africa—by which geographical, geological, and their kindred sciences have been advanced, and facts ascertained that may extend the trade and commerce of this country, and hereafter secure to the native tribes of the vast African continent the blessings of knowledge and civilisation. Dr. Livingstone was introduced amid great applause by Mr. J. E. Saunders and Alderman Rose, the mover and seconder of the resolution; and, after the declaration of freedom was read, was addressed by Sir John Key, Bart., the Chamberlain, in a highly-eulogistic speech, in which were fully detailed the difficulties overcome and the benefits to science and art achieved by his indomitable zeal. Dr. Livingstone's address, in reply, was vehemently cheered; and after receiving the congratulations of the Lord Mayor and the principal members of the Corporation, and of the Lady Mayoress and several ladies, he retired amid great applause.

The freedom was presented to the Doctor in an ornamental box or casket, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Spink and Son, of Gracechurch-street.

The box itself is of African oak, with representations of miniature palm-trees in frosted silver at each corner. Upon each of the four sides is a silver plate—upon that in front is engraved the resolution of the Court; that at the back represents an African scene, with the Doctor exploring a river; at the ends are Science and Commerce in bold relief. Science is surrounded by a globe, compass, and telescope; Commerce, by coal-pits, shafts, &c. The lid is surmounted by a group of figures—an European holding the hand of friendship to an African under a palm-tree. The design is highly characteristic, and the metal-work is beautifully executed.



THE CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND: FOUNDATION-STONE LAID ON MONDAY.



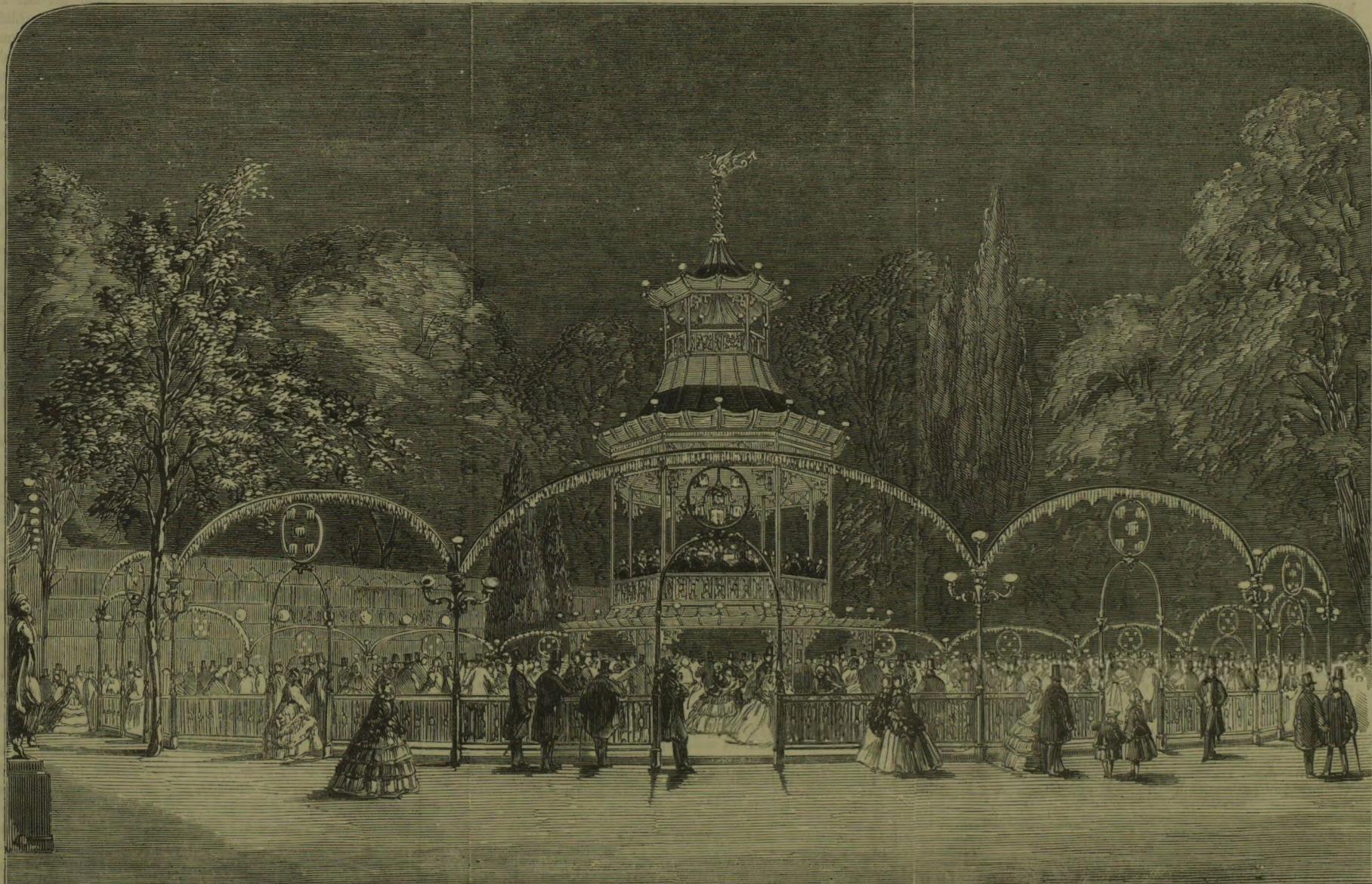
RESTORATION-DAY (29TH OF MAY) AT UPTON-ON-SEVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE.

## RESTORATION-DAY IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

MANY relics of olden time linger in and around the faithful city of Worcester. Its buildings carry us back to the times of Wulstan and down-

wards; but in many parts of the county the customs of the people yet partake of the character which conferred on our land the title of "Merris England." The era, however, which has more particularly left its impress on Worcestershire is that of the Rebellion and the Restoration.

The Guildhall of the cathedral city still exhibits on its fine front the statues of the two Charleses, &c.; and in the large hall are two cannon and nine suits of armour which were used at the Battle of Worcester. In a small street is shown an old half-timbered edifice where Charles II.



CREMORNE GARDENS : "THE CRYSTAL PLATFORM."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

slept on the night before that memorable fight. Several castles and mansions, which before that time raised their proud towers in conscious strength, either bear marks of the blows of a stranger, or live only in the traditions of the country people. A high bank, with a ditch at the foot, often marks the spot where a skirmish took place between the rival armies. In fact, you can scarcely go into any little town that does not in some way call back the struggles and triumphs of both Royalists and Republicans.

Among the customs which still survive, but which will in all probability soon be swallowed up by the awfully business habits of modern times, is that of celebrating the Restoration, on the 29th of May. Our Illustration shows a small street in Upton-upon-Severn, where "Oak-apple Day" is anxiously looked forward to by old and young. Early in the morning ropes are stretched across the street, upon which are hung garlands, composed of all such flowers as are in bloom; and many are the speculations of the garland-makers for weeks before as to whether lilac and laburnum will be in their beauty by that time. The garlands are also ornamented with coloured ribbons and handkerchiefs, and all the teaspoons which can be collected are hung in the middle. Maypoles, though less common, and large boughs of oak are pressed into service. Many are the penn'orths of gold leaf sold the day before with which to gild the oak-apple for the button-hole.

A benefit club meets on this day, and walks in procession (with band and flags) to church; after which they make a progress through the town, with music playing and colours flying, finishing up with a dinner—that bond of amity with Englishmen.

All this may be very obstructive to business; but we cannot see smiling faces—proofs of joyous hearts—without wishing that our national habits allowed of a few more such general rejoicings, never minding whether they took their origin from the triumph of Royalist or Republican.

### CREMORE GARDENS.

SOMEWHOW more than a century and a quarter since, when Lacy, the patentee of Drury-lane Theatre, first projected a rival to Vauxhall Gardens, the site of Beaufort House (once the abode of the great Sir Thomas More), bordering upon what is now called Cremorne, was selected for the purpose; but Sir Hans Sloane outbid the patentee, who, with the other shareholders in the speculation, purchased the ground next Chelsea Hospital gardens, and there established the aristocratic Ranelagh.

The Cremorne estate—originally known as Chelsea Farm—was in 1751 the property of the Dowager Countess of Exeter; Sir Richard Lyttleton, in 1770; and the Duchess of Bridgewater, in 1777. It devolved in 1803 to the Viscount Cremorne, after whom the property has since been named. The villa—stated to have been built by Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of George II.—was then removed, and the present mansion built by one of the Wyatts. Among its adornments was a painted window by Jarvis, which remains to this day. Early in the present century George III. and Queen Charlotte frequently visited at Cremorne House a German nobleman; and this probably led to the Royal visits to the Chelsea Bunhouse. Cremorne was then a quiet retreat, with its maze upon the Thames bank; and in the rear of the house well-planted walks, shrubbery, and flower-garden, and grounds, extending to the King's-road, where the sign of the "World's End" bespoke the still life of this western extremity of once-famed Chelsea. Its celebrities had disappeared, or had been dispersed: the last of Don Salter's curiosities had been "thrown away," and were remembered but in the pages of the *Tatler*; the Chelsea china-works were no longer to be traced, but single specimens fetched the price of a dinner-service; and the "old original" Chelsea Bunhouse had been taken down just at the moment when Cremorne started upon a new career of celebrity. The splendour of Vauxhall was fast flickering out; the place was fairly worn away, the trees had become scrubby, and the leaves almost singed off; when it occurred to an entrepreneur to form a sort of new Vauxhall at Cremorne, higher up the river, and in purer air—the greater distance from the City being compensated by the substitution of the steamer for the Thames wherry as the most popular conveyance. The villa was well fitted for a house of entertainment: its famous collection of paintings had disappeared, and its Van-dykes were sought in vain; but the gardens and grounds, in their natural beauty and picturesqueness, were just the place for artistic decoration.

We shall pass over several tenancies, including an attempt to render Cremorne an academic grove, entitled the *Stadium*, to reach the proprietorship of the present owner, Mr. T. B. Simpson, who, after expending many thousand pounds upon the property, has rendered it a beautifully-embellished garden. Its extent is about sixteen acres. Many of the fine old trees remain, and among the celebrities are three lofty acacias, stated to have been planted by Tipper Saib and his sons, when on a visit to the owner of Cremorne House. The present embellishments include also a large picture of Berne, with a model Swiss cottage; a castellated firework building; a covered circus for horsemanship; two theatres; and a large number of casts from celebrated statues and vases of the classic ages.

Among the additions for the present season is a new theatre for the performance of "Mariettes"; a new façade to the circus, painted with a large copy of the "Aurora" of Guido; and, *longo intervallo*, Andrew Ducrow riding, exhibiting his many-horse feat. Our Artist has illustrated the Vauxhall feature of the place—the outdoor orchestra, adjoining which is a line of boxes reminding one of the days, if not the embellishments, of Hogarth and Hayman. "The Chinese Platform," as this dancing area is termed, will accommodate from 2000 to 3000 persons; the inclosing iron-work has been enriched, by Defries and Son, with devices in emerald and garnet cut-glass drops, and semicircles of lustres and gas jets, which have a most brilliant effect. The place is many times gayer than Vauxhall on its most brilliant nights, and thousands of extra lamps; and Cremorne, with its countless attractions, may be enjoyed at a quarter the expense of its costly prototype. Fine weather brings several thousand persons to the Gardens in one evening; and fireworks at an early hour conclude the entertainments of this very popular resort.

### IMPROVEMENTS OF THE DWELLINGS OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.

In a former Number we published a View of the Strand Buildings, a model lodging-house about to be erected in Eagle-court, Angel-court, Strand, by an association promoted under the Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1855. This act offers facilities for carrying out the object of the Strand Buildings Company, but, in order to allay any doubt as to the limitation of the liability of shareholders, the prospectus of the company has been submitted to the eminent counsel on such matters, Charles Wordsworth, Esq., who has stated, "I am of opinion that a shareholder in this association will be liable only to the extent of his shares not paid up, and even such liability cannot arise until it is shown that there are no corporate funds."

The object of the company is to prove that investments in the erection of improved labourers' dwellings can be made profitable when the neighbourhood and site are judiciously selected. A more fit and appropriate site than Eagle-court for the experiment it would be difficult to find in the metropolis. The neighbourhood is densely populated, and the rents paid for inadequate accommodation extremely high.

The site has been granted by the Duke of Bedford to Viscount Ingester, M.P., the Chairman and promoter of the company, upon highly advantageous terms. A large portion of the capital, £2870, has been already subscribed, at a trifling expenditure, through the indefatigable exertions of the chairman and committee. A sum of between £800 and £900 is still required, previously to the commencement of the building (for which the preliminary arrangements are completed). It is, therefore, hoped that the exertions of the noble promoter will be immediately assisted by all those who interest themselves in this important social problem, and that success may induce the noble Lord to increased exertions in so worthy a cause. The honorary secretaries are Rice Ives and George Morgan, Esqrs., 3, Dane's-inn, Strand.

**ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.**—The girls' annual meeting for examination of certificates of character and distribution of rewards was held on Tuesday, at the Asylum, Brixton-hill—the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham in the chair. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, which was the assembling of those formerly educated in the schools of the society, who, bringing with them characters from their present employers, received rewards under the rules. The written characters of fifty-three girls were then read by the Secretary, after which the Chairman delivered the rewards, with a word of encouragement or congratulation to each recipient.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 31.—Whit Sunday. Anna Boleyn crowned, 1533.  
MONDAY, June 1.—Action between Chesapeake and Shannon, 1813.  
TUESDAY, 2.—Lord George Gordon Riots commenced, 1780.  
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Oxford Term begins. William Harvey died, 1657.  
THURSDAY, 4.—Kingdom of the Netherlands divided, 1831.  
FRIDAY, 5.—Massacre of English sailors at Hango, 1855.  
SATURDAY, 6.—Battle of Dettingen, 1743.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
A h m	A h m	A h m	A h m	A h m	A h m	A h m
8 35	9 15	9 45	10 10	10 40	11 10	11 35
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**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—Piccolomini, Albani, Corsi.—Monday, June 1, MORNING PERFORMANCE, La Traviata: Piccolomini, Giulini, Barbiero di Siviglia (arranged in one Act); Albani, Bellotti, Vizetti, Coriolano, Perca Nena. Tuesday, June 2, Nino (first time these nine years)—First appearance of Signor Corsi: Spezia, Charles Brahams, Vizetti, Corsi. Thursday, June 4, Il Trovatore: Spezia, Albani, Vizetti, Giulini. Saturday, June 6: Lucia di Lammermoor: Piccolomini, Bellotti, Vizetti, Gingini, Bellini, L'Aurore. For particulars see bills. A limited number of Boxes on the Half-Circle Tier have been specially reserved for the public, and may be had at the Box-office, at the Theatre Colonnade, Haymarket. Price 2s. and 1s. 6d. each.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—Under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen, our Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.—Mr. BENEDICT begs respectfully to announce that, in lieu of his Annual Concert, he has made arrangements with the direction to give THREE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS, Dramatic, Classical, and Miscellaneous, on WEDNESDAY MORNINGS, JUNE 10, 21, and JULY 8.—The Artists will include Mdme. Piccolomini, Mdme. Maria Spezia, Mdme. Angiola Ortolani, and Madame Albani; Signor Corsi, Signor Giuliano Corsi, and Signor Filippo Vizetti. Instrumental Performers: Piano-forte—Mdme. Clara Schumann, Miss Arabella Goddard, Messrs. Andreoli, Benedict, and Lindsay; Violin—Herr Herrmann von der Tannenbaum, Richard, Isq.; Mdme. Sophie Bocelli; Double Bass—Signor Battrovio. One portion of the Concert will be conducted by Signor Benetti, and another by Mr. Benedict, supported by the Chorus and Orchestra of that great musical establishment. The programme will include Mendelssohn's Posthumous Finale to the Opera of "Loreley," performed for the first time in England on the stage, and other important works. Instrumental performers of the greatest eminence have been secured. Full particulars will be duly announced. The performances have been fixed to commence at Two and terminate at Five o'clock.

Subscription Tickets (Transferable) for the Three Concerts.—Private Boxes to hold Four Persons—Boxes, £6 6s.; Grand Tier, £8 8s.; First Tier, £6 6s.; Two Pair, £4 1s.; Upper Boxes, £3 3s.; Pit Stalls, 22 2s.; Pit, 15s.; Gallery Stalls, 10s.; Gallery, 6s. Prices for each Single Concert: Private Boxes to hold Four Persons—Boxes, Pit Tier, £3 3s.; Grand Tier, £4 4s.; First Tier, £2 8s.; Second Tier, £2 2s.; Upper Boxes, £1 1s.; Pit Stalls, £1 1s.; Pit, 7s.; Gallery Stalls, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Application for Tickets may be made at all the principal Libraries and Musicsellers'; of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

A. B. FONES, No. 41, Piccadilly, Treasurer.

**M. CHARLES DAVIS, of HER MAJESTY'S STAGHOUNDS.**—The "Davis Testimonial" Committee (comprising Lord Beauchamp, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Granville, Edward Tatton, W. J. Collins, Esq., M.D., Robert Watkins, J. Roberts, A. H. Foxe, Roger Rykin, and Bowen May, Esqrs.) beg to acknowledge the following Subscriptions. The names of the additional Subscribers will be given when the whole of the Books are returned to the Honorary Secretary:

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Tottenham, L., Esq.	Sherborn, F., Esq.
The Lancers, "Julius Caesar," Andante Con Moto (Pilgrim's March), from the "Italian Symphony" Mendelssohn. New Ballad, "Under the Linden Tree" (second time), Miss Louise Manning, Linley Vale, from Donizetti's opera, "Lucrèce Borgia," Julian Oboe, M. Lavigne, Lavigne, Galop, "The Queen's Galop," D'Albert. The Director regret to announce that, in consequence of Engagements previously made with other Artists of European celebrity, the Engagement of the popular English Soprano, Miss Louise Manning, (this fifth appearance this season), Servais, Galop, "The Great Comet" (first time of Performance), Julian—descriptive more or less de circonstance. Clasico and romantic-dramatic and melo-dramatic—astronomic and pyrotechnic—electric and empiricotechnic and comic. An Interval for Promenade and Refreshments. PART II.—Grand Operatic Selections from "Traviesa," Verdi; "Der Freischütz," Weber Grand Operatic Selection, "La Traviata" (seventh time of Performance at the Surrey Gardens), Verdi; with Solos on the Oboe, Violin, Clarinet, and Ophicleide, by MM. Lavigne, Hughes, and Duham. Solo (Cornet), "The River and the Star," Herr Konig, Angelina. Symphony, Presto Scherzando, from the "Symphony in A" Beethoven. Polacca, "Son Vergin Vezzosa" ("Puritan"), Miss Louise Manning (her last appearance but five), Bellini. Solo (Violoncello), Mdme. Dumenc, Jeune (his fifth appearance this season), Servais. Galop, "The Great Comet" (first time of Performance), Julian—descriptive more or less de circonstance. Clasico and romantic-dramatic and melo-dramatic—astronomic and pyrotechnic—electric and empiricotechnic and comic. An Interval for Promenade and Refreshments. PART III.—Grand Operatic Selections from "Traviesa," Verdi; "Der Freischütz," Weber Grand Operatic Selections by MM. 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tion in England might be much more largely and more beneficially used than at present; and there would be all the less reason for the establishment of that National System of Education which many good and humane people look upon with distrust and distaste, for political and religious reasons. We have many schools, and many teachers, and much money for educational purposes; but for all except the rich of the upper, and the well-to-do of the middle, classes we have very little education in this country. To be able to spell Ebenezer or Jeremiah is no doubt a good thing; but it would be better for the child who can do so much if he could also go through the multiplication-table, keep books by single or double entry, and extract the square and cube roots. We put it for the consideration of the eminent philanthropists and philosophers who are to support the Prince in this movement whether, after they shall have collected their facts, it will not greatly facilitate their objects if they can agree upon some broad fundamental principle in this matter? Were there no Poor-law in England we can easily suppose how difficult a thing it would be to provide for the relief of the destitute, whether young or old; and what a clamour would be raised if any daring statesman attempted to tax the country for their maintenance. But, the right of the poor to subsistence having been accepted as a fundamental principle, there is found to be no practical difficulty in working the machinery or in raising the money to provide for them. So, in like manner, with education. If it were boldly laid down as a principle that it is the right of every British child to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that it is as criminal in any one to prevent them from being instructed in these branches of education as, under the Poor-law, it is to starve them to death, a great many difficulties which now look very formidable would diminish and disappear.

Until such a great principle is solemnly made the basis of our legislation upon the subject, little real progress will be made. The time, we believe, is ripening to that consummation, and the efforts of the Prince Consort and those who support his Royal Highness in the movement will tend to expedite it. The unworthy fear that the working and lower classes could be too well instructed has nearly died out from amongst us. It is recognised at last that there are no practical limits to education; that every day of life affords the means of self-culture to the wise; and that, however well informed the poor may become, the rich, having more leisure, may become better informed still. Of all enemies to rational freedom, to contentment, and to peace, Ignorance is the worst and the most savage. A well-instructed people will be a loyal, a moral, and a religious people. It is only when the upper and middle classes are inferior in morality and in education to the lower that the existing institutions of society become endangered. Of such a catastrophe there is not the remotest risk in this country. To whatever elevation the poor may attain, the rich will go beyond it. Fortunately this truth is recognised both by rich and poor, to their mutual advantage.

**ALTHOUGH** the Attorney-General has not yet seen his way to the successful prosecution of the too notorious managers and directors of the Royal British Bank, he has introduced into Parliament a bill which is likely to become law, and which will effectually provide in future for the punishment of such offenders. Sir Richard Bethell's bill is a comprehensive one, and includes provisions for

the trial and punishment of fraudulent breaches of trust, whether committed by trustees and executors, or by bankers. Bankers there must be; and bankers in the exercise of the calling by which they live will be as ready as ever to undertake the charge of the moneys of their clients, and to bear the new responsibilities created by Sir Richard Bethell's Act; but we doubt very much whether, under the new system, persons will be found to incur the liabilities of trusts and executorships so readily as they do at present, and whether the result of the measure will not be to make the Court of Chancery the general trustee and executor of the British people. Under the operation of such a law as Sir Richard has introduced, foolhardy will be the man who consents to be an executor; rash, and indifferent to his own peace of mind, will be he who accepts the troublesome, the thankless, the dangerous office of trustee to any person or to any estate whatsoever. But, leaving this point for future consideration, and recommending it to the thorough discussion of the common-law lawyers as well as of the equity practitioners of the House of Commons, we pass to those portions of Sir Richard Bethell's bill which define the liabilities of the managers and directors of public companies, bodies corporate, joint-stock associations, and banks. In the admirable judgment of Mr. Commissioner Holroyd on the affairs of the Royal British Bank, of which we last week gave the substance, it

was shown in detail how the directors and others had offended against the laws of commercial morality and of private honesty, and in what way they had broken faith, not only with the Crown which had granted them a charter, but with their own unfortunate depositors, and still more unfortunate shareholders. If they escaped punishment in consequence of any vagueness, looseness, or deficiency in the existing law, the same impunity will not attend any other persons in their situation who may be tempted hereafter to run a similar course of dishonesty. In this case the horse may have been stolen without hope of recovery; but the stable door will be shut in future, and it will be as easy to punish fraudulent bankers, directors, and managers of companies, as it is now to punish pickpockets, footpads, forgers, burglars, and highwaymen. Under the designation of misdemeanour, a crime punishable by penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years, are to be included such offences in the management, or rather the mismanagement, of joint-stock funds as were brought to light during the late protracted examination before the Court of Bankruptcy, and many other offences of a cognate description. To take fraudulently any of the property or funds of a public company; to destroy, falsify, or alter, or to be privy and consenting to the destruction, falsification, or alteration of, the books of such company; to circulate, or join in circulating, by advertisement, or prospectus, or otherwise, any false statement, with the intention of deceiving any member, shareholder, or creditor of a company, or with the intention of inducing any person to become a shareholder, partner, or depositor in such concern;—all these offences are to be considered misdemeanours, rendering the persons guilty of them liable to be placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court. It is

our English fashion to deal with affairs as they arise; to make laws to suit emergencies; to patch the public shoe at such places—and such only, whether it be toe or heel—where the gap or the abrasion may show itself; and for this reason Parliament and the public will, we suppose, be content to receive the bill of the Attorney-General. At some future time, perhaps, the necessity of a codification and simplification of our Commercial Law, which is notoriously the most cumbersome and the most uncertain in Europe, will become apparent to a strong and willing Minister. In the meantime the country must merely look for instalments of justice. Sir Richard Bethell's bill is an instalment—and a "step in the right direction;" and as such—with an amendment, we trust, of the sections relative to trusteeships and executorships—the country will accept it, and look forward to the day when its code of commercial laws will be made so clear and simple that he who runs may read and understand it.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE NEW READING ROOM AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.**—An advertisement has appeared to this effect:—"Numerous applications being made daily to view the new Reading Room, the trustees have ordered that the public shall be admitted for that purpose between the hours of six and eight o'clock p.m., from the 27th inst. to the 30th of June next, inclusive, Sundays excepted."

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—The following rules have been sanctioned for the admission to this museum, which will be opened to the public in June:—The collections of objects relating to education, architecture, and trade, of pictures, sculpture, ornamental art, and models of patented inventions, will be open to the public daily, from ten till four in the daytime, and from seven to ten in the evening on Mondays and Thursdays, except during the appointed vacations. On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and daily during the Easter and Christmas weeks, the public will be admitted free; but on these days, books, models, examples, casts, &c., cannot be removed for study. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays the public will be admitted on payment of 6d. each person. This sum during the daytime will enable any person to consult any books, diagrams, &c., in the collections of education, and to copy any article in the collections of art, except modern paintings, for which special permission in writing must be obtained. In the evening, works cannot be removed. An annual ticket of admission to all the collections, morning and evening, may be obtained for 10s. The Library of Art is open every day from eleven a.m. to nine p.m., except Saturday, when it is closed at four p.m., and the usual vacations. All registered students of the Central School of Art have free admission to the library. Occasional students are admitted upon payment of 6d., which will entitle them to entrance for six days from the day of the payment of the fee, inclusive. A monthly ticket may be obtained for 1s. 6d., and an annual admission for 10s.

**MR. SHEEPSHANKS' COLLECTION.**—The fireproof building erected to receive Mr. Sheepshanks' munificent gift being on the point of completion, that gentleman has handed over the whole of his pictures and drawings to the Department of Art; and it is understood that the pictures and drawings will be exhibited to the public early in the coming month, when the Museum of Art at South Kensington will open.

**EXETER HALL.**—On Sunday night the first of a series of Sunday evening sermons, under the sanction of the Bishop of London, was preached by the Bishop of Carlisle, in the large room of Exeter Hall, which was densely crowded. On the front row of the platform were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kinnaid, M.P., Robert Baxter, Esq., M.P., and a number of other gentlemen. The special service commenced by the reading of the Litany and the singing of hymns selected for the occasion, copies of which were printed and circulated by the direction of the special service committee. The Bishop of Carlisle took his text from Romans iv. 3, "What saith the Scriptures?" and addressed his audience in an energetic manner for nearly an hour. The service concluded with a hymn and the usual benediction.

**THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.**—On Sunday a sermon was preached by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the parish church of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, in aid of the funds of the above institution. The sacred edifice was crowded, and at the close of the service a liberal subscription was made. This useful society was established in 1827, for allowing annuities to decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, their widows and clerks, and to single females, daughters of persons belonging to such classes of society, without distinction of religion, sect, or country.

**THE CHOIR BENEVOLENT FUND.**—A grand choral festival is to be given in Westminster Abbey, on Thursday, June 18th, on behalf of the Choir Benevolent Fund, which was established some years since for the purpose of forming a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clerks connected with the various cathedrals.

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.**—The anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of this hospital took place at the London Tavern on Friday, the 22nd inst.—the Duke of Wellington in the chair. This institution, which was opened in 1851, is the only foundation of the kind in all that great and rapidly-extending neighbourhood which has grown up around the terminus of the Great Western Railway, under the name of "Tyburnia." The annual cost of the charity is £7000; of which the income from regular annual subscriptions, &c., is only £3000; leaving £4000 to be obtained by the anniversary dinner, concerts, sermons, legacies, &c. A new Accident Ward had been completed during the past year, at a cost of £1700—a considerable part of which amount is yet unpaid. The list of subscriptions at the dinner amounted to about £1500.

**CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM.**—The annual meeting of this institution, which was founded in 1851 for the relief of soldiers' widows, in memory of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge, was held on Monday afternoon, at the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard—the Right Hon. Lord Redesdale in the chair. From the report it appeared that the income of the institution was £6625 19s. 11d., whilst the expenditure was only £3790 15s. 2d. Among many instances of munificence towards this institution it was stated that the late General Sir N. Thorn, Colonel of the Buffs, had undertaken to erect, furnish, and endow in perpetuity eight rooms for widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of his regiment; and also to erect a chapel capable of containing 100 persons.

**PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.**—The Printers' Pension Society dinner took place on Friday, the 22nd inst., at the London Tavern—the Duke of Wellington presiding. The subscriptions amounted to about £500; and the whole festival went off in the most satisfactory manner.

**THE NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.**—The annual meeting of the friends of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The report was adopted; and the company adjourned to a very elegant supper, which was presided over by Mr. John Walter, M.P. The subscription list amounted to upwards of £100.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—The anniversary meeting of this institution was held on Monday, at the society's house, 15, Whitehall—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the president, in the chair. The report of the council, detailing the progress of the society during the past year, was read and adopted. The finances of the institution are in a flourishing condition. The President then delivered the society's gold medals, which had been awarded to Colonel A. S. Waugh, Surveyor-General of India, for his valuable geodetic operations in that country; and to Mr. A. C. Gregory, for his extensive and important explorations in Western and Northern Australia. The President next delivered an address on the progress of geographical research during the past year. Sir R. Murchison was re-elected President for the ensuing year. The anniversary was celebrated by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, in the evening.

**SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS.**—The result of the Mansion House meetings, on Mr. Pearson's proposed measures (the last of which was held on Tuesday), has been the passing of the following resolution:—"That it is considered by this meeting that it is desirable that the Secretary of State for the Home Department should be empowered and recommended in certain cases to substitute for fixed periods of imprisonment and transportation a proportionate number of hours of labour, to be performed by convicted criminals in this country or in the colonies as considerations of economy and expediency may dictate. And also to provide in all such cases for the moral and religious instruction of each criminal, with an allowance of food, bodily comfort, rest, and recreation, corresponding in character and amount with his conduct and industry in confinement, so as to excite motives, powers, and habits of industry, self-reliance, and self-control, and thus to render criminals the voluntary instruments of their own maintenance, punishment, reformation, and release."

**CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.**—The annual meeting of the governors of this corporation, for the election of widows and aged single daughters of deceased clergymen to permanent pensions, was held at the corporation-house, in Bloomsbury-place, on the 28th inst. The applications of 145 ladies, widows and aged single daughters of clergymen, seeking assistance from the funds of the society, were submitted, forty-one of whom were elected to pensions, and 109 received small donations. The total number of pensioners was stated to be 711, of whom 405 are widows. The pensions are from £10 to £25 per annum, and are raised from time to time as the funds allow.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—On Tuesday evening Mr. Robert Stephenson, as President to the Institution of Civil Engineers, gave his Annual Conversation, which was attended by the leading men of science and letters. The theatre of the Institution and the suite of rooms were brilliantly lighted, and the walls were hung with paintings; the exhibition of working models of scientific inventions, and beautiful works in the metallic and ceramic arts proved very attractive; the arrangements by the secretary, Mr. Charles Manby, F.R.S., were very complete; and the fete was altogether a highly successful réunion. The Princes of Orange and their suite were present in their richly-jewelled costumes; and the number of guests in official dresses (it being her Majesty's birthday) was very considerable.

**THE CHARITY CHILDREN AT ST. PAUL'S.**—On Thursday morning, according to annual custom, the children connected with the various charity schools in the metropolis attended service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The children of each school went in procession through the metropolis, with the incumbent of the parish and the churchwardens at their head, and on arriving at St. Paul's took their places on raised seats on the floor beneath the dome. Full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of London.

**ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.**—On Wednesday the usual apposition and distribution of prizes took place in St. Paul's School, in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Kynaston, the High Master; the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Rev. Archdeacon Hale, the Wardens of the Mercers' Company, Mr. Adderley, M.P., and a large number of visitors.

**THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.**—Tuesday afternoon the annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held in the Lecture Theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard—Vice-Admiral Bowles, C.B., the president, in the chair. According to the balance-sheet the total receipts for the year, including the amounts paid for board and tuition, and received for the different scholarships, was £9433 18s. 8d. The total expenditure was £9280 6s. 1d.

**SALE OF REDPATH'S EFFECTS.**—On Saturday the third day's sale of the effects of Leopold Redpath took place at Messrs. Christie and Manson's. This is the last of his property for sale under the flat of bankruptcy. A number of pictures were sold, which brought high prices. Saturday's sale produced £4902; and the three days' sale realised about £9000.

**THE UNEMPLOYED OF LONDON.**—The ship *Southern Cross*, belonging to Messrs. Bennett and Aspinwall, which left Gravesend on Saturday last, for New Zealand, had on board a large number of emigrants—about sixty of whom, at the invitation of the charterers, had been selected by Captain Neale Porter from the unemployed workmen of London, in whose welfare he has taken great interest.

**CARDINAL WISEMAN ON ART.**—On Wednesday afternoon Cardinal Wiseman delivered the second of two lectures (the first having been given on Friday, the 22nd inst.) "On the Manner of Collecting and Arranging a National Gallery of Paintings," at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square. The Cardinal was surrounded on the platform by many artists of eminence and others interested in art.

**MR. BARON CHANNELL AND THE HOME CIRCUIT.**—A banquet was given to Mr. Baron Channell on Saturday evening last at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, by the members of the Home Circuit, to celebrate his elevation to the judicial bench. One hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. The party was joined by Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Russell Gurney, and other former members of the circuit. Mr. Sergeant Shee, the present leader, presided; and the most hearty reception was given by the company to their distinguished guest.

**THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.**—A meeting of the members and friends of this association "for the total suppression of the liquor traffic" was held on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall. The Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland, Maine, addressed the meeting, and strenuously advocated a "Maine Law," which, he said, he had no doubt would be passed in England. Various resolutions were adopted in support of the objects of the association.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.**—Last week the births of 885 boys and 748 girls—in all 1633 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1489. The weekly deaths registered in London were, in the week that ended on Saturday, 948. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1007. The deaths of last week were less by 160 than the number which would have occurred under the average rate of mortality in the third week of May.

**MARYLEBONE FREE LIBRARY.**—This institution, which started under such favourable auspices, has at last proved a failure, and is about to be closed—the ratepayers having some time since declined to sanction a rate, and the voluntary aid afforded being found (after a lengthened trial) quite inadequate to the support of the establishment, even under the most economical arrangements. It is to be shut up on Wednesday, the 24th of June next. The books are to be returned to such of the donors as may apply for them prior to the cessation of the business of the library.

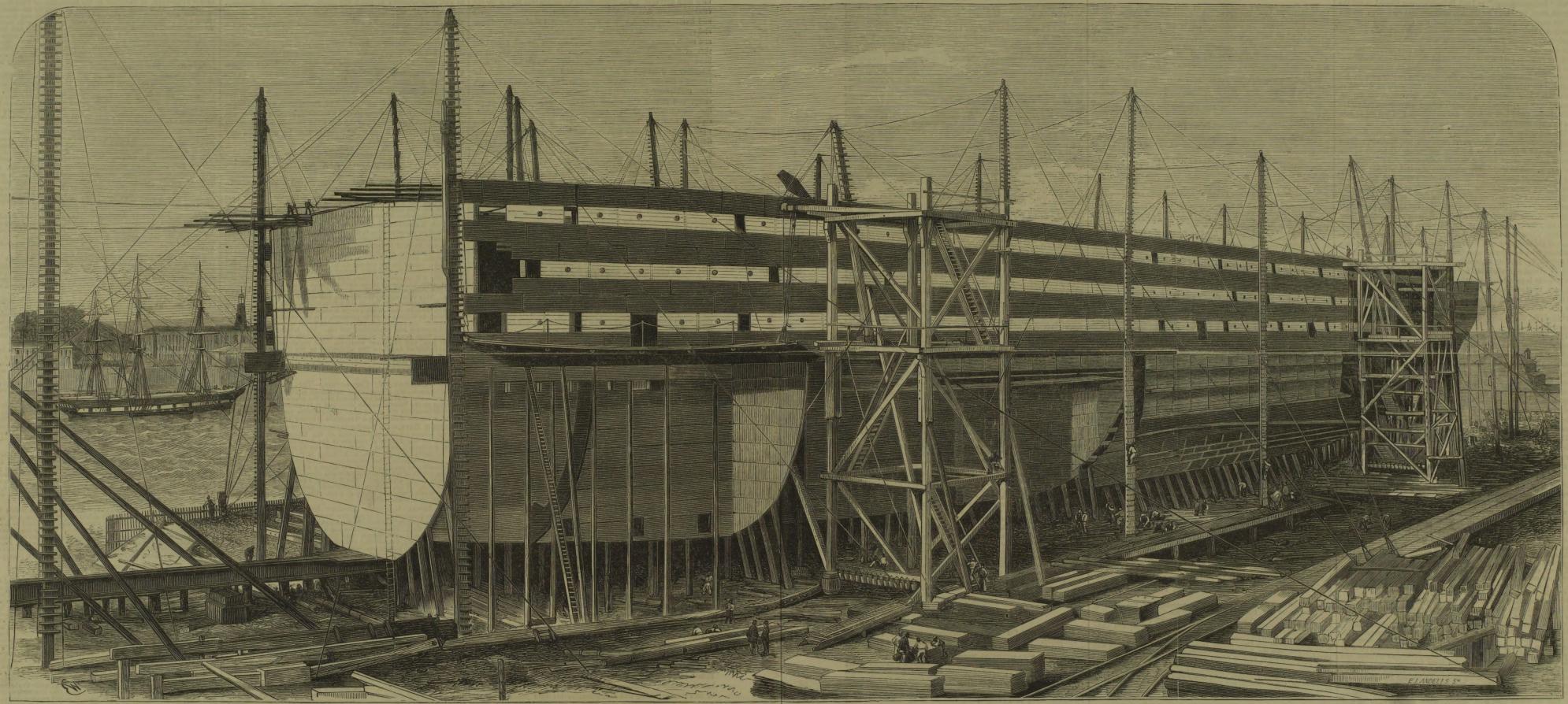
**PLAIN SPEAKING.**—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—Having seen a paragraph in your last Saturday's number, May 23rd, headed "Plain Speaking," and containing an extract from the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, I should be much obliged if you would insert these few words upon it. The letter, purporting to be written by Lord Orford, was first published in a London newspaper in the year 1823, whereas the extract puts it in the present tense—"Lord Orford writes as follows." One can hardly understand how such a mistake can have occurred; and, at any rate, it seems hard that after a lapse of four-and-thirty years of, one might hope, added wisdom and reflection, the follies of past times should be reproduced against a nobleman, now in old age, who lives a quiet, unobtrusive life, whose name seldom appears in public print, and the last time it did so not ungracefully, as assisting at a meeting for the establishment of a free library at Norwich. Hard, I have said, it true—harder (and yet not so hard in truth) when the story itself is without foundation. When, in 1823, the letter was first published in a London newspaper, a near relative of Lord Orford wrote to the Secretary of the Norwich Bible Society to ask if it were true that such a letter had been received by him. His answer was a clear and positive denial. Lord Orford, he said, in declining their invitation to be their president, had done so in a very courteous letter. Had I no personal feeling in the matter I should have felt it but right to have informed you of the true state of the case; and I feel sure you will not be tardy in doing justice where, I am convinced, you had no intention to wound.—I remain, &c., R. W. V.

**WRECK OF THE "MARTIN LUTHER"** (See page 410).—We have received a communication from Captain Christian, of the steam-ship *Tagus*, relative to the services of Lieutenant Cartwright in saving the 530 souls on board the *Martin Luther*. Captain Christian says:—"I have no desire to detract from Lieutenant Cartwright's courageous conduct in volunteering to accompany my third officer, Mr. Johnson, to ascertain the condition of the wreck. The boat was in sole charge of Mr. Johnson, who carried out my orders with (as the public are aware) the happiest results."

#### THE MONSTER SHIP AT MILLWALL.

WHEN we compare the humble beginnings of Steam Navigation which has practically only existed within the last forty years, and contrast the little Clyde steamer—puffing, straining, and sputtering away at the tremendous rate of nine miles an hour; striving to disguise her "odious funnel;" and her wonderful cabin, eleven feet wide, with "handsome carpeting;" and her single sofa, "clothed with maroon;" and her one "large mirror" above the sofa; and her "bookshelves at each side"—when we contrast this marvel of the day with the floating palaces that now carry civilisation to the most distant ends of the globe, we may well be overwhelmed with wonder at the rapid progress which British skill, wealth, and energy have effected in so brief a period.

We pass rapidly over the unimportant improvements in steam navigation until Mr. David Napier adventured and successfully established a regular communication between Britain and the surrounding countries, and obtained the dominion of the open sea by means of steam. Between the years 1818 and 1822 he had conferred upon the public the benefits of the steam-packet postal system, and had given to commercial enterprise a new and powerful impetus by the establishment of the first line of trading steam-ships between Liverpool, Glasgow, and London. The construction, in 1822, of the *Jame Watt*, to ply between Leith and London, was a great stride in this branch of nautical architecture. Her dimensions were 146 feet over all, 26 feet beam, and 448 tons measurement. She carried two engines, and, for beauty of form, strength of construction, and speed, was regarded as the model of sea-going steamers, and for many years maintained her supremacy over all competitors. Her fame was, however, destined to be eclipsed by the construction of what may be designated the Leviathan class of steamers, employed for the performance of long voyages, with heavy cargoes and numerous passages, with a celerity and certainty that sailing-vessels could never attain. The voyage between this country and America was, however, the great achievement to which English skill and enterprise had yet to be directed. A company was formed to carry out this project; and the *Great Western* was built under the superintendence of a man who, like Richelieu, never permitted the word "fail" into his vocabulary. In 1838 Mr. I. K. Brunel had the satisfaction of witnessing his first



THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP BUILDING ON THE STOCKS, MILLWALL, 22,500 TONS BURDEN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. SCOTT RUSSELL.

great steamer perform the voyage to America in fifteen days, in perfect safety. Leviathan steam-ships on the screw and paddle principle now begin to be employed regularly between Europe and America; and in July, 1856, the Cunard line of steamers were established for the conveyance of passengers between Liverpool and New York. Increasing in magnitude as they were successively built, these vessels, which at first measured 11,000 tons each, rose to 18,500 tons. The Collins Campion Company in America had a similar vessel, which was running their steam-ships in 1850, and astonished the world with magnificence vessels, of 3000 tons burden, performing the voyage to and from New York, in less than twenty days. We are struck by the important fact that the speed of a vessel increased in a ratio corresponding to the size.

To go to the East Indies and China, previous to the introduction

of ocean steamers, had been carried on by sailing-vessels, via the Cape of Good Hope. In 1850 the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company commenced the passage from Liverpool to England to Alexandria, whence the mails and passengers were transported by the Overland route across the desert to Suez, where they were embarked on board the steamers, which had been sent to Egypt to meet them.

The first steamship, built by the celebrated *Himalaya*, an iron screw-steamer, had been built for the Indian and Chinese market, and the practice bestowed upon them; but their usefulness was limited by the barrier of the desert and the inevitable inconvenience and delay of the overland route.

Moreover, sold by the commercial interests connected with the gigantic trade of India and China that the existing monopoly of the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Company, who had obtained the Royal Charter, being brought before Parliament, a committee of inquiry, with Lord Jocelyn at its head, was appointed to report upon it. After mature deliberation, the committee reported that the steamship command, and, in the following year, the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, then recently established, endeavoured to obtain a portion, or at least a share, of the Indian and Chinese market, for which purpose, the Oriental and Peninsular Company had hitherto held.

Paling in this, the new company sold the two steamers which were lost in the Atlantic, and which had been built for the Indian and Chinese market, which opposed direct steam communication with India and Australia could not be removed. Calling to his assistance Mr. Brunel, whose practical knowledge of the sea was well known, he suggested that it would tend not only to the commercial prosperity of this country, but to the world at large.

A project emanating from such a source was certain to find confidence with the public, and the magnitude of the idea was such that it could not be easily resisted. As far back as the year 1836, the failure of the steamers employed in the Australian trades to make, with ordinary steam-power, the long voyages, or vessels fitted with auxiliary steam-power, he saw that the time had come when the question of the superiority of steam-ships over sailing-ships when carrying heavy cargoes, and increasing a variety of physical marks on the outside passengers, who had no objection to it

conclusion that a vessel might be built of a capacity for carrying sufficient fuel to render her independent of supplies to be derived from coaling depots during the voyage, to which depots coal had to be sent, at an immense cost, by many ships from London. Full of this grand idea, he began to lay the foundation of the hull of the Leviathan.

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It was prophesied that she would "break her back" on the ridge of one of the mountainous waves of the Atlantic, or "go down end foremost" in a heavy sea—neither of which distressing casualties, we need scarcely say, held the doomed ship. But the Leviathan has been built in the most judicious manner, with perfect safety. Experience has confirmed the soundness of Mr. Brunel's scientific theory, as will be seen by the progressive size of the Leviathan, which will compare favourably with any man of war ever built. She will be 240 feet in length by 57 feet in width, with the British Queen, 275 feet in length by 61 feet in width; the Leviathan, 240 feet in length by 57 feet in width, will compare with the *Himalaya*, 370 feet by 45 feet, or the *Perseus*, 380 feet by 45 feet; and these with the *Great Eastern*, which measures 601 feet by 91 feet, and the *Great Western* of 1858, having become the pigmy of 1863.

The construction of the Leviathan steam-ship having been finally completed, the next step was to select a convenient site for the drydock. A convenient site for the undertaking was selected on the eastern bank of the Thames, near Millwall, adjacent to the works of Messrs. Watt and Co., of Birmingham, who have supplied the engines, and also for the paddle-engines, was taken. The screw engines have been supplied by Messrs. Watt and Co., of Birmingham, and the paddle-engines by Messrs. Fairbairn and Sons, of Manchester. The hull of the Leviathan, which is to contain 22,500 tons burthen for every mile to be steamed, it resulted that he would require a vessel of 23,500 tons burden for his purpose. This gigantic mass shall combine the powers of the paddle, screw, and sail. The preparation of the ground for sustaining the enormous weight to be borne by a vessel of such magnitude, and the great labor of getting the iron to an immense depth in the earth; warehouses, forges, foundries, and workshops for the various descendants of Tabal Cain were erected, and on the 1st of May, 1857, the Leviathan steamship command.

The hull was laid down by Mr. Scott Russell. His first purpose was to learn that the Leviathan was a ship.

"My good friend, pray reserve your judgment until we have examined the matter more closely. Here are boats already built to go to the Isle of Dogs, and there are others to go to the Isle of Dogs. Let us now proceed to the examination of the hull. It is not

brought to a sudden check at the swing-hinges of the canal while some lubberly crew is being hauled in or out of the basin, with a contempt of alacrity perfectly irritating to the impatient visitor. Altogether, therefore, we recommend every one who has not previously paid a visit to the Leviathan, to walk round the vessel, and see what she can do, and what she cannot promise, like the Guide Books, that "the picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood will charm every lover of nature," indeed we have been told that the Leviathan has been built in a style which will charm the plumbines dropped over her bow and stern to mark the length of the river front of the Houses of Parliament.

Let us now proceed to scale the iron fortresses, and mount to the top deck by the help of those zigzag flights of stairs—afeat which, if we may be allowed to say, is not to be equalled in difficulty by that of mounting to the roof of the Colosseum.

Everyone who has seen the Leviathan will be struck by the singularities of a long massive block, which at first might be mistaken for a fortress erected on the low shore for the defence of Millwall and Poplar.

Approaching Millwall from the river, whence we obtain the most perfect view of the Leviathan, we are struck by the singularities of a long massive block, which at first might be mistaken for a fortress erected on the low shore for the defence of Millwall and Poplar.

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## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR "Isthmian games," as Lord Palmerston was pleased to call the Epsom races, have been for the metropolitans, and for a large portion of the provincial population, the topic of the week. This time the Derby day was an unexceptionable one, and thousands who returned home in dry clothes contrasted it with the treacherous afternoon of the same national celebration in 1856, when, the race having been run, and the refection partaken of under sunshine, the clouds closed over the Downs, and drove wrathful multitude struggling, slipping, staggering, and splashing, in Indian file, along the muddy path to the station. On Wednesday the weather was all that could be desired to make this "May meeting" a holiday. The honours of the day descended upon the two most uncouthly-named animals on the card—Blink Bonny and Black Tommy—and Sir Robert Peel has yet to earn the blue ribbon of the turf.

The Derby day and her Majesty's birthday have interrupted the sittings of Parliament. Important measures are, however, making progress. The Divorce Bill has been elaborately discussed in the Lords, both on second reading and in committee. The Government has been successful in defeating what may be called, without offence, the professional hostility of a minority of the episcopal bench, and also the Opposition led by the Duke of Norfolk as the representative of the Roman Catholic views of the "sacrament" of marriage. Whatever talent was to be found in the antagonists of the bill, or in their arguments, was among the ecclesiastical members of the Upper Chamber; the lay opponents of the bill being, with slight exception, noblemen whose statesmanship has by no means secured the confidence of the nation, or even its recognition. Modifications, or, rather, additions, have been forced upon the bill—one of them being a clause, introduced by Lord St. Leonards, for improving the position of a married woman separated from her husband, whose interference with her property is prevented; and the other a clause carried, by a small majority, by the Bishop of Oxford, for preventing the person who has betrayed a wife into guilt from making the reparation of marrying her after her divorce. This latter clause will, in all probability, be expunged in the course of the measure through the House of Commons.

The bill enabling Government to transport offenders sentenced to penal servitude has passed the Lower House, which has therefore recorded its conviction of the necessity of a recurrence to the old system. On the other hand, demonstrations have been made in the City, and elsewhere, in favour of some scheme which shall render the labour of the convict available to society. It may be feared, however, from the diminished attendance at the later City meetings on the subject, that Mr. Pearson and the promoters of this plan have received little other support than that which curiosity and a lightly-held opinion that the subject is important have brought, and that so great a social problem fails at present to enlist the attention it deserves.

The Maynooth question, which, though an infliction upon the Liberal side of the House, was far more gravely disagreeable to numerous members on the other, has this year been disposed of in a summary and sensible manner. The Warwickshire Luther—as Mr. Spooner has been preposterously called—delivered his habitual oration, in which much that was abstractedly true was blended with propositions illogical enough for Exeter Hall; and his appeal to the House to disturb the arrangement which such enemies of the Church and Constitution as Pitt and Peel had sanctioned was then silently met by a vote. His motion was rejected; and perhaps his *alter ego*, the goodnatured Mr. Newdegate, who protested against so rapid a decision on the ground that numbers of new members had Maynoothian theories to propound, made the House additionally thankful that time had been taken by the forelock. The Maynooth question, and some others, have now been debated so often, and every conceivable point has been so well raised, that whenever they come on again a hint should be borrowed from the practice of the law courts, and a form of proposition should be agreed upon, and on this the verdict should at once be taken.

Sir Benjamin Hall's reception of the Marylebone magnates (whose unhappy belief that their vestry spouting is exactly the same thing, and entitled to the same respect, as House of Commons' debate, has become an infatuation) has afforded amusement and satisfaction to the public at large. These Marylebone guardians, sluggish enough while their duties had to be performed, roused into extra-parochial energy when they received an intimation that those duties must be attended to, or the Board to whom the Legislature has assigned the task of making parish officials mind their business would step in. The Marylebone *Rienzi* instantly organised a deputation to Sir Benjamin Hall, and came clambering to him to demand his interference to prevent the Poor-law Board from proceeding. Sir Benjamin received their complaints very calmly, and pointed out to them that the way in which they had treated their pauper lunatics, and permitted female paupers to be flogged, had established a *prima facie* case against them, which must be done away with before he could become their advocate. Bah! The Marylebone guardians did not want his opinion about lunatics and flogging, they had not come to him to hear themselves lectured, and what they demanded was his distinct undertaking to help them against the Poor-law Board. The First Commissioner of Works was adamant—he reiterated his statement; and all that the vestry orators could extort from him was a promise that, if he found them in earnest trying to amend the state of affairs of which the Board had complained, he would endeavour to get them let alone. The idea of a parish like Marylebone being compelled to submit to the dictatorship of such a body as these guardians is a little too outrageous, and the sooner these garrulous and loud-tongued tradesmen mind the business for which they are put in office the better. Sir Benjamin Hall, luckily, is a man about as little likely to be frightened by "spouting" as the captain of a North-Sea whaler.

Some public acknowledgment besides that of unqualified admiration on the part of all who are admitted to the noble Reading-room at the Museum is due to Mr. Panizzi for having originated and perseveringly carried out the idea which has given London the finest bookroom in the world. The 350,000 people who passed through the magnificent chamber, when first opened, can speak of its grandeur and beauty; and the students who have since occupied its chairs can add their testimony to the thoughtfulness which has made every conceivable provision for their comfort. We do not, of course, for a moment forget the merits of the architect, whose fame may rest for ages on the foundations that support that light yet majestic dome—henceforth one of the sights of the metropolis. But there is no doubt that but for Mr. Panizzi's determined energy the room would never have been reared. Anywhere but in England recognition and honours would instantly have been his reward; but—as he is neither a blundering officer of title, nor a millionaire who has enriched himself, no matter how—orders and coronets are, of course, out of his way. But, in an age when the captain of a Ramsgate steamer can hardly escape a testimonial and address for his gallant conduct off the Nore, and a churchwarden who has had the church windows new leaded is sure of a tea-service for his wife, one would think that the reading public of England, for whom Mr. Panizzi has devised the most splendid and commodious reading-hall in the world, might manage to signify to that gentleman that they appreciate his labours. The homage might be all the more gracious, seeing that an infinite amount of claptrap grumbling has at various times been discharged at Mr. Panizzi, because he has compelled those liable to contribute to the library to keep it complete, and because a catalogue, into which those who have talked nonsense about it probably never looked, has not been arranged in a form which will enable the uneducated to find a novel at a moment's notice. London at this moment owes Mr. Panizzi a double debt, and we should be glad to see a movement made for liquidating it.

## THE COURT.

The Court remains at Osborne in anticipation of the visit of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who is almost hourly expected to land on our shores.

Her Majesty will, after receiving the Grand Duke in the Isle of Wight, come to London on Tuesday next, inaugurating the season by a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace on the following Thursday. It is understood the Grand Duke Constantine will not visit London.

On the 9th proximo the Court will go to Windsor Castle for the Ascot race week, and returning thence, after a brief *séjour*, the Queen will give a series of magnificent entertainments in London, in the following order:

June 18. Her Majesty's first Levee. June 19. Her Majesty's first State Concert. June 23. Her Majesty's second Drawingroom. June 24. Her Majesty's first State Ball. July 3. Her Majesty's second State Concert. July 9. Her Majesty's second State Ball.

The birthday of her Majesty was kept privately this year; the additions to the Royal circle being confined to the Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen.

The arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia is expected almost immediately.

Lady Macdonald and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish have succeeded the Duchess of Atholl and the Hon. Mary Bulteel as Lady and Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

## FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Countess d'Apponyi's assembly at Chandos House, the residence of the Austrian Embassy, on Monday evening, was very fully and fashionably attended. His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Troubetskoi, were among the early arrivals.

The Countess Spencer held her first assembly this season, on Wednesday night, at Spencer House. All the magnificent saloons of this fine old residence were thrown open and brilliantly illuminated, and not less than five hundred fashionables were present.

The Countess of Dunraven gave a ball on Tuesday evening at the family mansion, in Belgrave-square. His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen honoured the Countess with his presence, arriving about eleven o'clock. Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar were also among the early arrivals.

Viscount Palmerston had a brilliant assembly on Saturday evening at Cambridge House. The guests began to arrive shortly after ten o'clock, and it was nearly midnight before the carriages ceased to set down company.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has hired for twelve months Clevering Hall, Suffolk, the property of Mr. Andrew Ardeleckne, late High Sheriff of the county.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen has arrived in Portland-place, on a visit to his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

The Duchess Dowager de Grammont has arrived in Hyde Park-place, from Italy, on a visit to her relative, Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.

**CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.**—On Sunday last her Majesty the Queen completed her thirty-eighth year, but the celebration of the anniversary was deferred until Tuesday. It was observed as a holiday by a large number of persons in the metropolis, business being suspended in most of the Government offices, while many of the leading merchants and traders in the City closed their warehouses, in order that the persons in their employ might take advantage of the holiday. Nearly all the railways running out of London provided excursion trains for the most attractive places along their lines. At eight o'clock in the morning the Royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, Somerset House, the Admiralty, and at the Royal parish churches of St. Martin-in-the-fields, St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and St. Mary Abbots, Kensington. At ten o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding-in-Chief, inspected the Guards on the Parade in St. James's Park. The troops went through a variety of evolutions in the presence of an immense assemblage of persons who were attracted to the Park. The guns of the Tower and in St. James's Parks, were fired at the usual periods during the day. Extensive preparations had been made for the illuminations. The clubs were brilliantly lighted up, and some elegant transparencies were exhibited in St. James's street, New Bond-street, Pall-mall, and Piccadilly. Her Majesty's tradesmen, according to annual custom, dined together in the evening. State dinners were given on the occasion by the Archbishop of York, Viscount Palmerston and many of the leading Ministers, the Duke of Wellington, and others.—At Woolwich the commanding officers of the various regiments assembled their forces on the Common, and they were paraded in honour of the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday. At Chatham the day was celebrated by an inspection of the whole of the troops of the garrison, 5000 in number. At Portsmouth the naval and military ceremonies attendant upon the celebration of her Majesty's birthday were performed with unusual effect. In the three towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, the day was celebrated in every department. At Sheerness all the ships and vessels in port bearing pendants dressed ship; the *Waterloo*, *Cumberland*, *Furious*, and *Edinburgh*, firing a Royal salute; the little gun-boats also dressed ship. At Liverpool, and indeed at all the principal towns in the kingdom, the auspicious event was also welcomed with more than wonted zeal and enthusiasm.

**MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.**—The marriage of the Earl of Stradbroke with Mrs. Bonham, widow of the late Colonel Bonham, took place on Tuesday last.—The marriage of His Excellency Mr. Buchanan, her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, and only son of Mr. and Lady Janet Buchanan, of Craigend Castle, N.B., to the Hon. Georgiana Stuart, daughter of the Dowager Lady Biantyre, was solemnised on Wednesday.—The marriage of the Hon. Rachel Irby, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Boston, with Mr. Augustus A. Vansittart, youngest son of the late General Vansittart, of Bisham Abbey, Berks, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The Lord Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, performed the ceremony.—The marriage of Miss Palmer, only daughter of Sir Roger Palmer, with Mr. Archibald Peel, younger son of General and Lady Alice Peel, took place on Monday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a very large circle of the friends of both families.

**VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO BERLIN.**—A letter from Berlin, in the *Débats*, says:—"It is expected that Queen Victoria will come to this capital towards the end of the summer. It is said that her Majesty has promised the Prince of Prussia to visit him at Coblenz, and it is thought that on that occasion she will continue her journey to Berlin."

The band of the Royal Horse Guards commenced to play in Kensington-gardens, Hyde-park, on Tuesday; and will continue for the season, weather permitting, every Tuesday and Friday.

On Monday next the foundation-stone of the Clock and Watch Makers' Asylum will be laid, at Colney Hatch, by T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., assisted by W. Cox, Esq., M.P., and a large attendance of influential gentlemen.

MR. BARING was re-elected for Falmouth, on Wednesday, without opposition.

MR. HENRY SINGER KEATING, M.P. for Reading, has been appointed her Majesty's Solicitor-General, in the room of Mr. Stuart Wortley, whose ill health has caused him to resign that appointment.

**VISA OF PASSPORTS IN FRANCE.**—We are sorry to learn from a correspondent that a statement in this Journal of the 9th inst. to the effect that "the French Minister of the Interior had ordered the suppression of the *visa* of passports for all travellers," is incorrect.

**THE CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.**—On Thursday morning the Judges met in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and proceeded to choose their circuits for the assizes which will be held after the present term. The following is the result:—Home—The Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Willes. Oxford—Barons Martin and Bramwell. Western—Justices Coleridge and Crompton. Northern—Barons Watson and Channell. North Wales—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. South Wales—Mr. Justice Crowder. Norfolk—Lord Campbell and Mr. Justice Williams. Midland Mr. Justices Cresswell and Erle. Mr. Justice Wightman will remain in London, and attend to the business to be transacted at chambers.

**THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE.**—Mr. W. Brown, M.P., Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Mr. Brett and Mr. Pickering, Directors, accompanied by Captain Kells, have been on board the noble ship *Niagara*, Captain Hudson, at Gravesend, to confer and arrange with him about laying down that portion of the submarine cable which is to go to the westward, to connect and bind the Old and the New Worlds, permanently, we trust, in harmony and peace. After going through the ship, it was found that, without ruining her by cutting away stanchions, there was not space to make sufficiently large circular coils of the cable to secure its safe delivery into the ocean, which, in such an enterprise, is the first point to be attended to. Captain Hudson stated that his orders from the Secretary of the Navy were to do everything in his power to forward the enterprise, and that he, his officers, and crew felt a deep interest in it, and were ready to do anything that would contribute to its triumphant success. It was felt by all parties that, probably, the best thing that could now be done was for the *Niagara* to take on board the shore end of the cable, and lead the van of that part of the squadron going to the Western World, and be ready to give every necessary assistance. In this suggestion Captain Hudson most cheerfully acquiesced.

**GREAT GLOBE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.**—The new Diorama of India is just completed and opened. It is exhibited at twelve and six o'clock; and the Diorama of Russia at three and eight o'clock.

## MUSIC.

**THE TWO ITALIAN THEATRES** are going on too well at present to give much novelty. It is only when the public appetite gets palled that managers find it necessary to stimulate it by fresh dainties. The only thing lately done in this way by Her Majesty's Theatre has been to get up the "Trovatore," as a counter-attraction to the performance of that piece at the Royal Italian Opera. It was first performed by Mr. Lumley's company on Saturday evening last, with complete—indeed triumphant—success. The house was crowded with the fashionable world, and the reception of the opera was literally enthusiastic. Indeed the performance was the most brilliant and complete that has taken place this season. Giuglini, high as he had already raised himself in the favour of the public, now raised himself still higher. He had to contend with the formidable rivalry of Mario, whose *Manrico* is one of his finest parts; but emulation seems to have excited him to his utmost efforts, and the result was a performance, different from Mario's, but scarcely inferior. The character of *Manrico* is chivalrous and warlike; and Giuglini, who has been hitherto characterised more by beauty than power, more by tenderness than force, in this character assumed quite a new aspect. He was full of fire and energy; while his voice, without losing its mellow sweetness, often rang through the theatre like the sound of a trumpet. Alboni, in the character of the gipsy-woman *Azucena*, is unrivaled—a circumstance the more remarkable, as, before she appeared in it, she had never shown any remarkable powers as a tragedian; but when she assumed the character in Paris, after Viardot, she eclipsed even that great actress. The picture of the gipsy—wild, stern, vindictive, yet full of more than a mother's love for the youth whom she has nurtured—is perfect in every feature; and it is as pathetic as it is terrible. It is a masterpiece of dramatic art; while its effect is heightened by the exquisite beauty and finish of her vocal execution. Mdlle. Spezia has never appeared to such advantage or achieved such success as in the character of *Leonora*. This opera belongs to the school of music with which she is most familiar; and she threw much beauty and interest into the character by her beauty, grace, and feeling. Beneventano's *Count de Luna* was, on the whole, a good performance; but the part was somewhat over-acted, and his singing lacked somewhat of the polish of Graziani's at the other house. On the whole the rival performances may be deemed equal in merit, and we shall probably see the extraordinary circumstance of two of Verdi's operas being the prominent objects of attention at our two Italian theatres for the remainder of the season.

Tuesday next is fixed for the débüt of Signor Corsi, the celebrated baritone, at Her Majesty's Theatre. A new tenor, Belart, has arrived from Florence, where the admirable manner in which he sustained the tenor parts in the "Sonambula" and "Pirata" led to his engagement for the following Carnival at Florence, and for this season in London.

A young prima donna, Mdlle. Parepa, made her débüt on Thursday (last week), at the Lyceum, in the "Puritani." She possesses some Continental reputation, and her singing was that of an accomplished artist. She acted, too, with intelligence and feeling; but her powers are not of the highest class, though she may make herself a valuable member of the company. Another débüt, at the same house, was that of Miss Balfe, in the "Sonambula," on Thursday last. We must defer till next week our account of her reception.

**THE COLOGNE CHORAL UNION**—the band of amateur choristers from the Rhenish city—whose two previous visits to this country must be fresh in the memory of our musical readers, have revisited us a third time, and have been giving concerts every day during the past week at the Hanover-square Rooms. These performances, it is announced, will be continued all next week. They are attended, as they were before, by crowded and applauding audiences, and well deserve the favour they meet with; for the singing of this choir is something to which in this country there is no parallel. Their pieces are of a simple and popular kind—nothing remarkable in point of composition, but deriving an inexpressible charm from the mingled power and sweetness, the delicacy, precision, and purity of intonation, with which they are sung. Our English chorus-singers would do well to attend these concerts by way of lesson—to learn what wonderful results may be obtained by laborious and persevering practice, animated by true enthusiasm and love of art.

On Monday a matinée musicale was given at Willis's Rooms, by Mr. W. G. Cusins, the distinguished young composer and pianist. He was assisted by Miss Dolby, Herr Reichardt, Madame Weiss, M. Sainton, Mr. R. Blagrove, and Mr. Harold Thomas; and a selection of classical music, vocal and instrumental, was admirably performed. The room was crowded.—On Tuesday evening Miss Stabbach gave her annual concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were filled with fashionable company. Miss Stabbach's own performances were warmly and deservedly applauded, and the whole entertainment was elegant and pleasing.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

**HAYMARKET.**—On Monday Sheridan's excellent comedy of "The Rivals" was admirably played. The company has greatly improved, and Mr. Chippendale in *Sir Anthony* and Mr. Farren in *Captain Absolute* were competent representatives of the two characters. A more frequent representation of sterling English comedies would still further bring out the merits of these and other performers. This fine drama was succeeded by a light vaudeville from the French, under the title of "My Son Diana," and indebted to the "Monsieur, votre Fille," by MM. Marc Michel and Labiche, for its plot and part of its dialogue. The charm of the piece, such as it is, consists of Miss Oliver appearing in male attire, and Mr. Buckstone's awkwardness in wooing her while in such costume. The motive for this peculiarity is the whim of her father, a retired grocer, who, pluming himself on his military propensities, has determined to educate his daughter in the masculine energies rather than in the feminine graces. *Diana* can hunt, swim, shoot, but not sew or practise any other female accomplishment. On her suitor objecting by letter to her costume, she threatens him next day with a whipping; but, observing him in a flirtation with her cousin, jealousy takes the place of wrath, and reveals the existence of womanly feeling. The change thus begun leads on to a reconciliation, and the lady is accepted by her lover on condition of her rejecting ever the shooting-jacket with its objectionable continuations. The performance was spirited and successful.

**ST. JAMES'S.**—On Monday a change took place in the performances at this theatre. The Bouffes Parisiens commenced the evening with a little drama called "La Nuit Blanche," in which the old incident of a lover being concealed by a guilty wife on the arrival of her husband is repeated. In this instance, however, the intruder is an officer of the Customs, and the husband is a smuggler. In the cellar in which he is hidden the former discovers a store of contraband goods, and this gives him an obvious advantage over the smuggler, who is only too happy to compromise matters. An opera, entitled "La Bonne d'Enfant," followed, in which an amorous nurserymaid brings her little charge into danger of being used by one of her lovers as an instrument for dashing out the brains of the other. These two worthies are a chimney-sweeper and a sapper; and the former, just before the crisis described, descends by the chimney, while the latter enters by the window. Mischief, however, is prevented by the timely arrival of the master of the house. Of such slight materials are these very amusing pieces composed. A very pretty fairy tale, produced on Friday, under the title of "Les Pantins de Violette," was withdrawn, in consequence of the indisposition of M. Pradeau; but repeated on Wednesday, with the addition of a piece called "Le Duel de Benjamin."

**THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S PORTRAIT.**—The portrait of the Princess Royal given in our last was engraved, by permission of her Majesty, from a fine photograph taken at Osborne by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street. The portrait of Mr. G. W. P. Bentinck, M.P., in our last issue was also from a photograph by Mayall.

**ERRATUM.**—Among the Parliamentary portraits published in our Number for May 1<sup>st</sup> was one of Mr. Miles, M.P. for Somerset, from a photograph by Mayall. By mistake it was described as "Mr. Arthur Miles, M.P. for Taunton."

**THE ARCHER TESTIMONIAL.**—We perceive that an attempt is in progress to raise a testimonial in honour of the late Mr. F. Scott Archer, the inventor of the collodion process in photography. Mr. Archer has left a wife and children unprovided

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

SIXTY-THREE years after the death of his illustrious father, death has removed from among us the eldest son of Robert Burns. Of the three sons of the great poet (two, we are glad to think, still survive), Robert, we are informed from those who knew Burns, was the most like his father. We recollect seeing him many years ago, and thought then how much he resembled the best portrait of his father—that engraved by Beugo, in 1787, for the Edinburgh edition of Burns's poems. His face (in this respect unlike his father's) was, when unenlivened by conversation, a little heavy, but, when roused—and roused we saw him—his eyes had the true lamp-like lustre of the father, and his whole face beamed with intelligence. He had a fine relish for poetry, and wrote some half-dozen songs that smack not a little of the true Burns flavour. At his father's death, in 1796, he was a mere boy; he indeed barely remembered his father. But his taste for poetry was not his sole inheritance from his illustrious sire. He had a heavy portion as well of the impulsive passions of his father. He was a clerk for many years in the Stamp-office, London; and his father's name, as it was the means of his obtaining the appointment, was on many occasions the only reason assigned for his being suffered to retain it. When, in 1835, he sought retirement—or rather was advised to retire—the sole reason assigned by the Lord of the Treasury, and in writing, for his receiving a pension, was the genius of his father. This, it is said, was the act of Lord Monteagle—then Mr. Spring Rice. We relate thus much about him because the sons of Burns are public property—made so by the genius of their father, and by the noble poem which Wordsworth addressed to them.

Who would not be a successful author? or, rather, who would not be a successful authoress? On Wednesday last the copyright of Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" sold by auction for £6900! Unhappily, the lady herself receives not a farthing of this increase in the marketable value of her work. Miss Strickland parted with her copyright for the sum of £2000. Still she must feel a noble kind of pride of this public appreciation of her labours in pounds sterling. What will Lord Campbell do? Is there truth in the rumour that he is about to estimate by public auction his nine octavo volumes of the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Lord Justices"? Will his Lordship—to use an American expression—realise as much as the spinster lady? Miss Strickland—who complains of his Lordship's literary larcenies on a large scale—will, doubtless, say "no." Mr. Murray (Lord Campbell's publisher)—what will he say?

"Somebody" is collecting Prince Albert's speeches, and the Society of Arts, it is said, is about to publish them "uniform" with "Pitt's Speeches" and "Enfield's Speaker." This is a piece of literary news. There is yet another piece. Another "somebody" has settled with a West-end house not far from Albemarle-street for a new edition of Disraeli's "Quarrels of Authors," and is to include a supplemental volume (if one volume will contain the whole) of the "Quarrels of the Napiers," in which most particularly, and by particular desire, William, descended from the Logarithms of that Ilk, will play at bowls and "civil dungeo" with Perceval, Outram, Willoughby, and nobody but a Napier knows how many champions in Gog and Magog suits of questionable quality and make.

There was a good meeting at the Literary Fund dinner. All our friends—publishers, booksellers, bookbinders, stationers, and stitchers—mustered to support "Granville the polite." But "Granville the polite" did not take the chair, and the task fell to a Cowper, who managed to do pretty well. His was a Cowper's chair, not a Cowper's sofa. By the way, how is it that, while Mr. Dickens delights in knocking down the Literary Fund, Mr. Thackeray delights as heartily in supporting it? The great author of "Pickwick" and "David Copperfield" expresses everywhere in his manly language a hearty hatred of the Literary Fund as at present managed—the great author of "Vanity Fair" finds words as manly to express his hearty liking of the Fund as at present managed. Is not Mr. Dickens right, and Mr. Thackeray only ingenious?

The three saloons at Manchester intrusted to Mr. Scharf have been happily described—we believe by Mr. Scharf himself, who is a humorist in his way—as the Spirit, the Flesh, and the Milliner. We must confess that in his first saloon, which somebody called "Virginia," he is very spiritual and un-Manchester-like; that in his second he is as rude as Prince Vortigern:

A painted vest Prince Vortigern had on,  
Which from a naked Pict his grandsons won.

And that in his third saloon (C) he is in the ruff, cloak, petticoat, and small-clothes line. "Hoo are ye getting on wi' th' Exhibition?" said an elderly lady fresh from the banks of the Tweed to a Scotch cousin a few years younger. "Oh, gaily," was the reply; "I hae nearly done wi' my A B C." Mr. Scharf's saloons are numbered by the first three letters of the alphabet.

Fools who will rush into print are cawing clamorously against the judges appointed to report on the designs for the new public offices. There is the old Bute cry of too many Scotch on the committee. But is the cry just? The "bold Buccleuch," over whose property the public offices are likely to extend, is surely a proper man (when we remember his engineering skill) to be heard publicly on such a point. Mr. David Roberts is as certainly a proper nomination when we remember his practical turn of mind and his pictorial taste. Mr. Burn is an architect known for scientific skill from John o' Groat's to the Land's End. The late Speaker is scarcely a very fit man to represent public wants in public offices. Yes—and we express the judgments of the best men—the Public Offices Committee is a good Committee.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN is about to visit England, and to accept the hospitalities of Mr. Charles Dickens. A new work of Andersen, quaintly entitled "To Be, or Not to Be," will appropriately make its appearance in a few days.

NEW SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—A society has been set on foot with the object of collecting the works of female artists into an exhibition for sale. This exhibition will open on the 1st of June, and will comprise, along with the productions of painters by profession, some contributions from amateurs, not a few of which are understood to possess distinguished merit.

BARON MAROCHETTI is at present engaged on a colossal monument to the Duke of Wellington, which will be raised in St. Paul's, if the design meets the approval of the Government.

CRICKET.—A match was played in the Grange Court cricket-ground at Chigwell, on Saturday last, between eleven of the Rev. Mr. Earle's school and eleven of the resident gentry of Chigwell, and terminated in favour of the school by ten wickets.

TOY BALLOONS.—The *Charivari* has discovered what it considers a useful employment of the little balloons with which children have been amusing themselves of late. A gentleman and lady are represented walking out in the country during the hot season. The former takes off his coat and hat, and fixes them on the balloon, which he then allows to ascend some distance above his head, where it remains stationary, being held by the string, and forms a protection against the rays of the sun. The lady does the same with her shawl and bonnet, and so avoids the necessity of carrying a sunshade.

THE general census of Spain and its adjacent isles was taken on the 21st inst.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE race meetings for next week are—Redditch and Cartmel, on Monday; Epping Town, on Tuesday; Manchester, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; Wye and Coggeshall, on Wednesday; Southwell, on Thursday; and Hawick, on Friday.

Eight Collingwood yearlings, and six mares of Sir John Shelley, will be sold at Tattersall's on Monday, as well as some of the Earl of Cheshire's hunters and racers; and Lord Strathmore's eleven hunters, including the noted Abd-el-Kader. On Wednesday Mr. Tattersall will be at Middle Park, near Blackheath, disposing of Mr. Blenkiron's yearlings, thirteen of which are by Kingston. Mr. Milward's ponies sold well on Monday; but Mr. Newton's yearling, half-brother to Poodle, only fetched 220 guineas. In fact, there is but little prospect of very high prices for blood yearlings this season. The reverse of the remark applies to the hunter market, which is unusually brisk—eight of them last week averaged 305 guineas at the hammer; and the sale of Mr. A. Thomson's crack horse, Maximus, by Cotherstone (who carried him so splendidly in the Claydon's Wood run last season), for 500 guineas, to the Earl of Stamford, is the best that has been known for many a year.

The only water fixture of importance is the Royal Thames Yacht Club sailing match (first and second classes) from Erith to the Nore and back, on Tuesday.

Cricket will be lord of all in the Londoners' minds, as the great match for the benefit of the Cricketers' Fund between the A.E.E. and the U.A.E.E. begins on Monday, at Lord's. Anderson, Bickley, J. Caesar, Crossland, Clarke, Diver, Jackson, G. Parr, Stephenson, Tinley, and Willsher play on the side of the former, against Bell, Caffyn, Dean, Grundy, Hunt, Lockyer, Lillywhite, Mortlock, Martinell, Wright, and Wisden.

## THE DERBY DAY.

EPSOM has seldom had a more crowded or, barring the dust, a more auspicious day for its fete, but still very little popular enthusiasm attended it. In fact, there were such a number of favourites, who kept ruthlessly "knocking-out" each other to the last, that the public got bewildered, and thought wildly on the subject. There seemed to be no champion of the million as in The Dutchman's, Voltigeur's, Wild Dayrell's, or "The West's" year, for whose triumph every one, except the unhappy "corner" knights who were "in opposition" longed, as part and parcel of the pleasure of the day. Lord Zetland, it is true, had Skirmisher; but the cockneys did not back him with so much zest, both from the knowledge that Job Marson would not have the mount, and from a well-founded notion that, with all his wonderful staying powers, he did not, perhaps, possess a sufficiently high turn of speed to enable him to finish over so short a course. Still, he kept a steady lead in the betting till Saturday, when "le plus grand speculator's" support of his horse, and reports of Danebury trials, brought Anton to the fore, and, in spite of his Two Thousand failure, many were wild to back the elegant little bay. After a great deal of negotiation, mystification, and trouble, the Saunterer "difficulty" was settled; and Tournament's brush with Blue Jacket, on Monday, was pronounced so good, independently of the measure which had been taken of him by Zaidee, that he forthwith became first favourite, Saunterer, Anton, and Skirmisher following him in succession—the last named at about 9 to 1. The latest betting quotations were—Tournament at 4, Skirmisher, Saunterer, and M.D. at 7, and Arsenal and Anton at 9 to 1; while Blink Bonny came at last from 50 to 20 to 1, as remembrances of her old powers, and the feeling that the stable had a rare line through Strathnaver made many rue and try to get out.

The weather was enormously hot, and, to judge from the ground and the backward state of the verdure, Epsom has had but little share of the recent showers. We have seldom known the course harder, and many a trainer felt quite as much genuine dismay at the prospect before him as John Scott did in West Australian's year. Bandages seemed the rule rather than the exception. Although the crowd, both on the hill and the stand, looked quite equal if not superior to the "Exhibition year," there seemed to us a falling off in the company in the paddock. Sam Rogers had no horse, and watched the race from his pony on the hill; and Bartholomew was merely in attendance, helping to saddle Scott's horses, as all chance of his riding under 9 st. again is quite gone by. Contrary to expectation, Scott started a couple—one of them, Bird-in-the-hand, a very handsome-looking chestnut. William Day brought out the same number, and had also taken advantage of the warm weather to waste for Glee-singer, the winner of the Newmarket Stakes, but the horse did not appear likely to reward his loyalty, and Ackworth, his companion, was a narrow melancholy specimen of the Simoom blood. Zuyder Zee, on the contrary, who had a strong private party, was decidedly one of the best looking horses in the race, with great Cup substance and power about him—in fact, one of the most muscular sons that old Barbelle has ever had. M. D. was like a massive coacher, and Saunterer seemed as beautiful as ever, the beau-ideal of a clever little black hunter with a very bloody head and neck. Still he did not look fully prepared, and John Osborne's countenance was the reverse of a joyous one: he has felt the whole business not a little, and knows that he has far away the best horse at present on Middleham Moor. Skirmisher was perfection itself in point of training, and a great improvement upon his old self of last year. Arsenal was small, low, and lengthy, and with very strong quarters; and Tournament was something of the same order, but not so good behind, and his looks did not quite satisfy his backers. There was, in our eyes, no improvement in him since last year. Anton was as beautiful as ever, but still one wondered at the enthusiasm which would bear up so unceasingly for a horse with so dubious a back, especially after the style in which he had "died" to Vedette in their Newmarket joust. Adams was the animal on whom all Epsom had pinned their hopes, from the house of Heathcote down to the very policemen, who took care, from the most interested of motives, that none of the forty-and-one touts who have kept ceaseless watch and ward for weeks past should get near him. Although he has not grown at all, and quite merits the name of "our little horse," there was not a more perfect and more blood-like animal in the race, and his reported half owner, Wells, who has completely outgrown his "tiny" dimensions, looked quite a giant on him. All the horse's green-meat look had disappeared, and we do not think that any of his competitors showed in such perfect form. Blink Bonny, who attracted only slender notice, looked just as she did last year, and was completely streaked with sweat before she left the paddock the second time. Black Tommy was also scarcely observed, owing to the uniform ill-luck of the "white and scarlet seans," but he seemed a well-grown and rather short horse, with a nice head and neck, and not exactly the animal to lay 200 to 1 against in cold blood.

After the usual canters, and a long parade in the paddock, the thirty were dismissed through the little gate, formed in line under the palings, and then wheeled round into the "fatal glen." Then came a sad quarter of an hour's suspense, in which some eight false starts (owing, as the crowd seemed to think, to Holmes on Laertes) were effected. Both flags, however, went down at last, and the lot streamed away, with Chevalier d'Industrie in advance. His labour was soon over, as after the first three hundred yards the cherry jacket of Gaberlunzie was seen in his place, and leading the ruck slowly on to the mile-post, where Alfred Day took Anton to the front, and a shout arose that he was going to try and cut them all down. The pace was rather very steady than very fast, Blink Bonny and M.D. lying well up, and Adams, owing to a bad start, very far in the rear. Anton kept his lead round the turn, where Lambourn went up and raced with him, and the chestnut and M.D. seemed determined to give an account of him, Alfred Day drawing his horse together, and reserving something to finish with. Lambourn dropped off near the road, and shortly afterwards M.D. broke down, and he and Sim "were seen no more." At this point Strathnaver, with his fair friend Blink Bonny watching him, took his turn at Anton, Charlton being very handy on the top side, and Arsenal and Black Tommy going well at his side. At Tattenham-corner, Wells had begun to make up his ground, but until near the post he never could get into terms with his horses. Once there, he went up on the low side with one of the gamest and most brilliant rushes we ever saw; but although Anton, Arsenal, and Strathnaver succumbed to it, he could never quite reach Blink Bonny; and the mare, very carefully ridden by Charlton, won in good style by a neck, while Adams lost second place by a head to Black Tommy.

Strathnaver was only a neck behind him, and then came Anton and Arsenal, fifth and sixth, beaten only a very short distance. In fact, the finish between the six was so close that no one on the hill seemed to have an idea of the result till the mammoth 21 was hoisted, and even then many only saw the 2 part of it; and it was buzzed about that the other mare, Lady Hawthorne, had been fortune's favourite. The enthusiasm for the winner was only of a very limited kind, as her inexplicable Newmarket running had left a sting in people's memories. Ellington's defeats were as nothing in comparison with this; and every one vowed she was a roarer to boot. The stakes amount to £5550, and thus Mr. I'Anson is amply compensated for his refusal to sell his mare for 6000 guineas in the winter. Yorkshire could hardly believe the news when it was flashed along the wires, and fully thought it was a hoax. It is said, however, that he is not her owner.

Charlton's luck was of the most remarkable kind. Baron Rothschild had been so dissatisfied with his riding of Sydney in the Two Thousand that he requested him "to send his cap and jacket in," and the result was that Sydney ran nowhere in D. Hughes's hands, and the dethroned potentate got the winning mount. As he won the Oaks on Mincemeat in 1854, Charlton has now completed his Epsom degree. Although Deception was near it, this is the only time, save and excepting Eleanor's year (1801), that the Derby has ever been won by a mare. Luck has always been so dead against them that this year only two out of the 208 entries were of that sex. The winner (whose style of going was very much admired) seems very little grown or improved since last Autumn, and is in the Great Yorkshire Stakes and St. Leger, in both of which Ignoramus is a very formidable foe. Skirmisher did not show well, but he must not be despised on that account for the Ascot Cup. We are inclined to think that the whole lot are most moderate; and the feeling among all the jockeys was that, independent of that allowed fact, the adamantine ground would level countless distinctions of form, and that any of them might come back a winner. As the sequel proved, they were not far wrong. Sir Robert Peel is said to have dropped a tremendous stake, as he never ceased backing his horse for a place, which he just failed to obtain. We believe that Mr. I'Anson has not got a great amount beyond the stakes, and, owing to the impossibility of "getting out," his mare was a bad one for the Ring, while Mr. Drinkald would have won £27,000 and "Mr. Mellish" £30,000 if either Black Tommy or Adams had done the deed. The running of the latter horse with the winner and Skirmisher was exactly in accordance with their Doncaster form. Still he beat all the favourites; and, although he has never been higher in the betting than 100 to 6, it is quite on the cards that, with a better start, his "blue hoops" would have first caught the judge's eye, and all Epsom made supremely happy, as in their little Amato's year. Tournament had no chance throughout; and the Saunterer mystery, which has caused so much unpleasantness both to John Osborne and the Ring, had an equally ignominious solution, though the black has better days to come. The following is the return of the running:

## EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Blue Jacket, 1.	Gemma di Vergy, 2.
Manor Plate.—Huntingdon, 1.	Dead heat between Foxhunter and Egirah for second place.
Woodcote Stakes.—Sedbury, 1.	Deceiver, 2.
Rous Stakes.—The Vigil, 1.	Sir Colin, 2.
Horton Stakes.—Unexpected, 1.	Polish, 2.
Heathcote Plate.—Yaller Gal, 1.	Bay Rosalind c., 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Epsom Town Plate.—Questionable, 1. Egirah, 2.

## THE DERBY STAKES.

Mr. W. I'Anson's Blink Bonny, by Melbourne, 8 st. 2 lb.	(Charlton)	1
Mr. Drinkald's Black Tommy, 8 st. 7 lb.	(Covey)	2
Mr. Mellish's Adams, 8 st. 7 lb.	(Wells)	3
Mr. C. Harrison's Strathnaver, 8 st. 7 lb.	(Bumby)	4

Bentinck Plate.—Ida walked over.

Epsom Cup.—Sir Colin, 1. Chevalier d'Industrie, 2.

Durdans Stakes.—Folly Johnson, 1. Bay Rosalind colt, 2.

## THURSDAY.

Four-Year-Old Stakes.—Walmer, 1.	Pitapat, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Princess Royal, 1.	Yaller Gal, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Mary, 1.	England's Beauty, 2.
Grand Stand Plate.—Tom Thumb, 1.	Tame Deer, 2.
Cobham Plate.—Fright, 1.	Red Robin, 2.

LATEST BETTING ON THURSDAY.  
THE OAKS.—5 to 4 on Blink Bonny; 6 to 1 against Imperious (2); 10 to 1 bar two. All John Day's horses were scratched on Monday, except Vigil and Aspasia.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The opening trip of this distinguished club took place on Saturday last, when a large party of leading yachtsmen were present. The rendezvous was Blackwall, and at two in the afternoon there were nearly twenty yachts at and about the station. They debarked at Gravesend, and a large party sat down to dinner at Wates's Hotel—Lord Alfred Paget presiding. The customary loyal and other toasts, all duly acknowledged, wound up the business of the evening.

RANELAGH YACHT CLUB.—The first above-bridge match of the season took place on Monday for a handsome silver cup and cover, given by the above club. The weather being very fine, and a steamer being provided for the occasion, a very large party of ladies and gentlemen congregated to witness the match.

LONDON MODEL YACHT CLUB.—A very pretty little match among the models belonging to the London Model Yacht Club came off on Monday, on the Serpentine river, Hyde-park. The race was for a valuable silver cup and a money prize.

FATAL BOAT RACE.—On Saturday evening last a young man, named Edwin Mewton, aged 21, lost his life whilst engaged in a boat race. He had agreed to row against a fellow-clerk from Westminster to Blackfriars-bridge for 5s. On approaching Blackfriars, Mewton was considerably ahead of his competitor. On reaching the bridge, the ebb tide being very strong, he had some difficulty in rounding his boat, and at the same moment the swell of the *Lotus* steamer sent the water into his boat, and washed off one of the sculls. In his attempt to reach it the boat capsized, and before assistance could be rendered the poor fellow sank and perished.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE SCREW STEAM-SHIP "OTTAWA."—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's new screw steam-ship *Ottawa* returned to Southampton on Wednesday from Cherbourg, to which port she had made a trial trip, having on board some of the managing directors of the company. During the passage the ship behaved admirably, and attained a speed of nearly 12 knots per hour under steam and canvas, with a strong current against her. Her machinery was so perfect that no trouble whatever was experienced from the heating of bearings or any other cause. The tonnage of the *Ottawa* is 1274. She is barque-rigged, and can accommodate 100 passengers. Her engines are upon the direct-acting principle, with oscillating cylinders. The *Ottawa* originally belonged to the Canadian Steam Navigation Company. Since being purchased by the Peninsular Company she has been entirely refitted. She is intended for one of the company's stations in India.

WRECK OF THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH'S YACHT.—As the Earl of Yarborough, the Hon. W. Monson, and Dr. Duigan, R.N., were cruising in the North Sea in his Lordship's yacht *Zoe*, on the night of the 24th, owing to the wind falling light, the vessel drifted by the tide on to the Haisborough sandbank, about 14 miles off the coast of Norfolk. The yacht, impeded by the force of the tide, struck the bank with great violence several times, and after some little time, rolling over, became washed by the sea; sufficient time, however, elapsed to enable the noble owner and his friends, together with the crew, to betake themselves hurriedly to the boats, and thereby to save all hands. Fortunately for the boats the water was smooth and the weather fine, which enabled them, after about three hours' hard pulling against a strong tide, to reach

## E P S O M R A C E S , 1857.



THE ROAD : "THE FOUR-IN-HAND."



THE ROAD.



THE COURSE : COMING FROM THE PADDOCK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE NEW RACECOURSE IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE, PARIS.—VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE IMPERIAL PARISIAN RACECOURSE AT THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

PARIS has created another *merveille* at her very gates, in the shape of a racecourse at Longchamps, in the Bois de Boulogne. Both the conception and the whole carrying out of the arrangements are due to the Emperor, who has not forgotten his old Doncaster and Ascot experiences; and the result is, that all the best features of an English racecourse have been reproduced here, in the midst of scenery which even Goodwood could not despise.

The courses consist of two well-turfed oblongs—one, one mile and three quarters, and the other, one and a quarter mile, round, with a straight run in of about half a mile. The stands are superior to those of Chantilly; and the Imperial one is placed between that of the Jockey Club and the Haras, which are each flanked in their turn by a larger one for general spectators. Saddling-boxes and stalls have not arisen as yet, but a space is allotted behind the stands for the horses to saddle in. This Imperial corso was opened on Sunday, April 26th, but the state of the weather, which was bitterly cold and snowy, did not admit of the Emperor and Empress honouring it with their presence. The first prize was a bourse of 1000 fr., added to a sweepstakes of 100 fr. each, and was won by M. Lupin's Eclairer, by Mr. Waggs, ridden by Kitchener, who was well known in old times as the Duke of Richmond's light weight, and won the Chester Cup for his Grace on Red Deer, in 1844, at *Jour stone!* The other four jockeys in the race were all Englishmen. Although they begin to race earlier in the Midi, the "real season" will in future date from the first of these Parisian meetings.

The accompanying View of this Imperial course was sketched during the recent visit of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**SUNDAY PROMENADES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.**—The Sunday promenades on the grand parterre, Windsor Castle, commenced on Sunday last, when the band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) played for the first time this season, from four till seven o'clock in the evening. Never were the terrace and grounds in such fine order as at the present time—the ornamental shrubs in the park, garden, and slopes, being dressed in their gayest colours. The beds on the grand parterre have been filled with choice exotics; the marble statues and vases have been carefully renovated and placed on new ornamental pedestals. The north terrace has also the addition of the bell from Sebastopol, and two Chinese cannon of beautiful workmanship; and the cannon which have been sent to this country from the Sultan, as a present to her Majesty, will also be placed there.

**REVIEW OF THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (BLUE) AT WINDSOR.**—On Saturday (to-day) a grand review takes place in the Great Park, of the Royal Horse Guards, under the command of Colonel the Hon. Cecil Forester; when his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and other distinguished personages, will be present.

**OPENING OF CALTHORPE-PARK, BIRMINGHAM.**—Great preparations are in progress for opening Calthorpe-park, Birmingham, on Monday next. The day, it is understood, will be observed as a general holiday. The site (30 acres in extent) is situated on the Pershore road, and is presented by Lord Calthorpe as a recreation-ground and promenade for the working classes, and admirably adapted for the objects contemplated. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visits Birmingham on the occasion, and has undertaken to perform the ceremony of inauguration. In the evening his Royal Highness will be entertained by the Mayor at dinner.

**HALF-HOLIDAY AND DINNER TO MR. INGRAM'S WORKMEN AT RICKMANSWORTH.**—We extract from the *Buckinghamshire Advertiser* a few particulars of one of those réunions so instrumental in producing good feeling between the different classes of society—in which the distinctions of wealth and station for a while laid aside) employer and employed associate as common members of the great family of man!—"On Saturday last the proprietor of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* gave another instance of his affectionate sympathy with the men employed at his paper-mills, at Loudwater, by allowing them to leave work at one o'clock and meet together at Rickmansworth, for the purpose of enjoying games at cricket, quoits, and other healthful out-door exercises. The games were carried on with vigour until nearly seven o'clock, when they were signalled to bend their steps to the Swan Inn, where a substantial dinner had been provided for them, at which seventy persons sat down. Mr. Ingram presided—supported by Mr. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. Black, M.P., Mr. Mark Lemon, &c. After due justice had been done to the eatables, and the cloth removed, the customary loyal and patriotic toasts were given and warmly responded to. Mr. Lindsay, in addressing the company, said he was one of the hardy sons of toil. He ridiculed the notion frequently entertained that any one who rose from the ranks was born with a silver spoon in his mouth: the silver spoon or the wooden one was got by industry. The eminence which their employer, Mr. Ingram, had gained might be obtained by them. Mr. Black congratulated the men upon the appearance of that meeting. It gave another proof of the relative position of master and workmen, and showed that neither could go on successfully without the other. Workmen were as necessary in their sphere as the higher classes, and should be as much respected: they were all so many links in the chain. The health of the chairman—the founder of the feast—was given amid great cheering. In acknowledging the toast, he said he had called them together to enjoy themselves as some little return for their performance of duties. He had reason to acknowledge their worth, and felt gratified to meet them. The working population had always served him faithfully, and he felt a pleasure when he was adding to their comfort. Several other toasts were given and acknowledged. Some excellent songs were sung during the evening, and everything passed off with spirit and to the gratification of all."

**TILBURY, MALDON, AND COLCHESTER RAILWAY.**—This project is virtually abandoned, although the arrangements negotiated between Mr. Brassey, on the part of Sir Morton Peto, and the directors of the Eastern Counties Company, are not definitely concluded.

**HOP INTELLIGENCE.**—The tenor of communications from the several hop-growing districts in Kent and Sussex is similar. The recent refreshing showers, though not sufficiently heavy to penetrate the parched ground deeply, have had a most beneficial effect on all the grounds. In Kent the growth of the bine within the last few days is represented as being unparalleled, while the plants in most places are looking remarkably healthy, though still infested to some extent with the flea. In the Weald and in Sussex the change of weather has also produced a surprising effect, the bines in some of the young gardens having nearly topped the poles.

**THE RESTORATION OF WORCESTER CATHEDRAL** is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, in anticipation of the approaching musical festival; and it is stated that £5000 will have been expended when it is completed.

**ENORMOUS LOBSTER.**—On Monday evening, the 18th instant, a lobster, two feet six inches in length, and weighing ten pounds, was caught in the Firth in one of Mr. Anderson's stake-nets. The lobster made considerable resistance, cut the fisherman's leather boot deeply with his claw, and wounded his hand with his snout, before being secured.—*North and South Shields Gazette.*

**THREATENING THE DUCHESS OF KENT.**—At the West Bromwich Petty Sessions on Saturday last John Wardle, a collier, was again placed in the dock, charged with sending the following threatening letter to the Duchess of Kent:—

West Bromwich, May 11.  
To the Right Honourable Sir George Gray I wish you would be so kind as to wring to the Duches of Kent and ask her if she will be so kind as send me five hundred Pound and I will trouble her no more but if not she will regret when it is late to be so kind as answer by the 21 or it will be late to i remaine your humble servant till death.

JOHN WARDLE, Hanger-lane.

Colonel Hogg, chief constable of Staffordshire, stated that the prisoner had previously sent a similar letter to her Majesty. Carey Knuyett, Esq., from the Home Office, stated that he had seen other letters in the Home Office in the same handwriting, and in the name of the prisoner. The magistrates ordered the prisoner to be bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, he entering into a surety of £200, and finding collateral security for the same sum from two substantial householders.

**THE LUNDHILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.**—The inquest on the 189 sufferers by this explosion was brought to a close on Friday, the 22nd inst., when, after an elaborate summing up by the Coroner of the eleven days' evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that "Abraham Turner, Thomas Grey, and others, met with their deaths from the effects consequent upon an explosion of carburetted hydrogen gas; but the immediate cause of such explosion there is not any conclusive or sufficient evidence to show." Whilst the jury do not make any charge of criminal negligence, they, however, "condemn the laxity of the discipline and the non-observance of the rules allowed by the manager and his deputies." Every exertion is being made for the recovery of the remaining bodies, and for the restoration of the mine. From the evidence of the engineers employed to examine the pit, there is no doubt that the use of naked lights instead of safety-lamps was the proximate cause of this explosion, as also of the other two frightful explosions which occurred in the immediate neighbourhood (i.e., at the Darley Main and Oaks collieries) some few years ago. It is estimated that the explosion will entail an expense of from £12,000 to £15,000 on the proprietors, apart from the loss of interest on capital.

**DEATH FROM SUCKING LUCIFER MATCHES.**—On Monday an inquest was held at Oswaldtwistle, on view of the body of Joseph Morris, aged four years and a half, who met with his death by sucking the composition from lucifer matches.

## THE WEATHER.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27, 1857.

Day.	Barometer, A.M. 88 feet above level of sea, corrected and reduced.	Temperature.			Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Direction of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
		Highest	Lowest	Adopted Mean							
May 21	29.687	65°1	48°2	56°9	60°8	56°5	60°8	56°5	SW.	10	0.058
" 22	29.886	60°9	46°8	51°5	58°1	52°0	53°6	51°4	N.W.	10	0.102
" 23	29.671	67°2	45°8	55°6	54°5	53°0	66°8	52°5	N.W.E.	8	0.000
" 24	29.480	66°1	50°9	56°0	56°1	51°4	64°5	56°2	SW.	3	0.084
" 25	29.651	68°2	43°4	58°0	61°6	57°2	67°3	57°4	E.S.E.	10	0.286
" 26	29.567	67°6	45°6	57°4	59°8	56°2	66°8	53°9	S.E.E.	5	0.000
" 27	29.777	67°8	44°7	58°7	63°5	58°0	67°4	59°4	S.	8	0.000
Means	29.660	66°1	46°5	56°3	59°2	55°3	64°4	57°7			0.530

The range of temperature during the week was 24° degrees. Lightning was noticed in the S.E. on the night of the 20th and morning of the 21st, and again on the night of the 25th. The weather was showery on the days of the 21st and 22nd, and it was raining hard on the morning of the 24th and night of the 25th. The horizon was very misty on the morning of the 21st and on the evening of the 25th. The wind was blowing freshly on the days of the 24th and 25th and morning of the 27th.

The sky has been much overcast, and was only clear on the day of the 24th and evening of the 26th.

J. BREEN.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF THERMOMETER			WIND.	RAIN in 24 hours
	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Absent of Cloud		
May 20	58°8	50°9	78	SW. S. SW.	334 .000
" 21	59°7	50°8	86	S. SW.	249 .000
" 22	59°4	50°2	47°2	NE.	114 .055
" 23	59°6	56°7	73°8	E. S.	230 .355
" 24	59°5	51°0	46°1	E.	267 .042
" 25	59°4	51°2	50°2	E.	403 .000
" 26	59°12	56°0	46°4	S.	268 .089

ERRATA.—April 29, Dew Point: For 37° read 33.5. Relative Humidity: For 89 read 78.

May 18, Dew Point: For 51° read 49.3. Relative Humidity: For 73 read 68.

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 4h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

**THE BURDELL MURDER CASE** at New York was brought to a close on the 9th inst., after being six days on trial. The jury brought in a verdict, having been but thirty-five minutes out of the court-room, of "Not guilty." Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham Burdell was discharged from custody. Mr. Eckel was also discharged on his own recognisances in the sum of 5000 dollars. The trial has done nothing to clear up the mystery of this strange case.

**A MAT OF BUSINESS.**—A public meeting was held at Cape Town on the 2nd of April, to devise means for the relief of the distressed passengers who had escaped from the ship *Joseph Somes*. The secretary of the Commercial Exchange, Mr. Eaton, announced that, having found from experience that there was no time like the present, "he had brought down with him cheque-books of all the banks." He knew what it was to collect subscriptions.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE dealings in Home Stocks for money this week have not been to say extensive; but, as they have certainly increased, the market has assumed more firmness, and a slight improvement has taken place in the quotations. The Government broker has invested £30 000 daily in Exchequer Bills; hence the value of those securities has continued firm.

Advices from Paris state that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France has increased nearly £500,000 since the last returns were published; and we are likewise informed that some large parcels of gold have been lately forwarded to the United States to purchase silver on French account; nevertheless, we continue to draw large supplies of silver both from France and Germany in exchange for gold.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the past month exhibit favourable results, even though the increase of the shipments is not equal to March when compared with last year. The following figures show the value of the exports during the first four months of the present and two previous years:—

Enumerated articles	1855.	1856.	1857.
Unenumerated articles	21,721,175	31,600,916	35,844,652

2,165,086      2,723,113      2,923,645

23,894,481      34,574,029      39,813,37

About £133,000 in silver has reached us from the Continent this week from Russia, £50,000; from Constantinople, £20,000; and from New York, £307,000—have come to hand in gold. A portion of these amounts have been lately forwarded to the United States to purchase silver on French account; nevertheless, we continue to draw large supplies of silver both from France and Germany in exchange for gold.

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Enumerated articles	1855.	1856.	1857.

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## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—MONDAY (first time) and during the Week, a new Drama, *The Husband of an Hour*; Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Miss Reynolds, &c. After which, *ATALANTA*; or, the Three Golden Apples; with the new Farce of *MY SON DIANA*. For now arrangements of prices see bills of the day.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of *KING RICHARD II.*; King Richard, II., by Mr. C. Kean; Queen, Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOUSE IS HIS CASTLE. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN'S ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, June 22nd.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.**—Monday, Last Time, GREEN BUSHE, Fearful Tragedy in Seven Acts, and Welcome Little Stranger. Tues'day, Joseph Chavigny and *no more*. Wednesday, new drama, *Gloria Darville*, and Pretty Girls of Stilburg, for the Annual Benefit of Madame Celeste.

**STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Lesser and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE—in WHIT-MONDAY, June 1st, 1857, and during the Week, Verdi's grand Opera, *IL TROVATORE*; or, the Gipsy's Vengeance, with Equestrian Illustrations.

Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Mr. Augustus Bramah, Miss Somers, and Miss Fanny Huddart.

Conductors, Herr Meyer Lutz.

**M. R. W. H. RUSSELL'S PERSONAL NARRATIVE.**—Afternoon Series.—Part III.—Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, special Correspondent of the "Times," during the Russian War, will deliver a PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF THE PRINCIPAL OCCURRENCES of the Great Campaign, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on MONDAY afternoon, JUNE 1st. To commence at Three o'clock.—Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; Unreserved Seats, 5s. Mitchell's, 3s. Old Bond-street; Name, 1s. St. James's-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside; and Kramer, Books, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

**M. R. W. S. WOODIN'S OLLIO of ODDITIES,** with the new Costumes and various Novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office. Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross.—Tickets may be had at the principal Musicals.

**M. R. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC** BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, specially, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

**MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE'S ENTERTAINMENT.**—Home and Foreign Lyrics, written by Miss Edwards; the whole of the music by J. F. Duggan. MAY 15th, and every evening during the week. FREE TRADE HALL, Manchester.

**WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.**—Great Distribution of Bonbons, Fans, &c.—REGENT GALLERY, Quadrant, HERR WOHLGEMUTH'S MAGICAL ILLUSIONS, and TRANSFORMATIONS every Evening at 8; and every Day at 3—1s., 2s., 3s. Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Liberty, 33, Old Bond-street; and Gallery.

**MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.**—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN HERD will repeat their entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, every Evening (except Saturday), at 8. Saturday Mornings, at 3.—Admission, 2s., 1s., 6d.; 1s.; 3s.; 5s.; Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.**—Conductor, Mr. Costa.—An EXTRA PERFORMANCE of Mr. Costa's Oratorio *ELI* will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17. Principal Vocal Performers—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Wiles, and Herr Formes. The Band and Chorus will be on the most extensive scale, consisting of nearly 700 performers. As it is intended to invite to this performance those ladies and gentlemen from the country who are to take part in the Great Handel Festival, a limited number of saleable tickets will be issued, which will be for central area stalls, at Half a Guinea each. Applications for these tickets must be made at the Society's Office, 6, Exeter Hall; and of the usual agents.

**MESSRS. R. BLAGROVE and HAROLD THOMAS'S SECOND MATINEE MUSICALE** at WILLIS'S ROOMS, MONDAY, June 8, 1857, to commence at Half-past Two o'clock. Artists: Madame Weiss, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, M. Jules Lefort; Piano, Mr. Charles Coote; Contra-basso, Signor Bottesini. Tickets, one guinea each, may be obtained of Mr. Charles Coote, Messrs. Coote and Innes, 61, Conduit-street; and of Harold W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

**MR. CHARLES COOTE** (Pianist to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire) has the honour to announce that, by the kind permission of his Grace, he will give a grand MATINEE MUSICALE at DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, Monday, on TUESDAY, June 9. Vocalists—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, M. Jules Lefort; Piano, Mr. Charles Coote; Contra-basso, Signor Bottesini. Tickets, one guinea each, may be obtained of Mr. Charles Coote, Messrs. Coote and Innes, 61, Conduit-street; and of Robert W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

**MADAME PUZZI** has the honour to announce that her Annual GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, JUNE 6th, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover square. To commence at Two o'clock. The most eminent Artists, both Vocal and Instrumental, will appear—4s., One Guinea; Tickets, 10s. 6d. To be of all the principal Musicians and Librarians; and of Madame Puzzi, 5a, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens.

**SIGNOR GIULIO REGONDI** begs to announce that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7th, at half-past Two o'clock. Vocalists—Madame Sherman Lemmens, Mlle. Ferretti, Signor Marras, Mr. Alan Irving, and the Gentleman of the Order of the Union. Instrumentalists—Pianoforte, Herr Tedesco; Horn, Mr. Boleyn Reeves; Violin, Herr Lidel; Concertina, and Guitar, Signor Giulio Regondi; Pianist-Accompanist, Signor Vena. Reserved seats, Half-a-guinea each; Tickets, 7s. each, to be had of the principal musicians.

**CANTERBURY HALL, WESTMINSTER-ROAD.**—Open every Evening.—The best Vocal entertainment in London. Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged talents are retained for the performance of selections from all the popular Operas, Choruses, Madrigals, Glees, Duets, and Solos, commencing at 7 o'clock. Suppers, &c., until 12.

**THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE**, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES, from NATURE, will appear at CREWE JUNE 1st; WELSPOOL, 2nd; NEWTOWN, 3rd; being their Last Appearance this Season.

**EXHIBITION of M. LAROCHE'S ENAMEL PHOTOGRAPHS.** 65, Oxford-street (teight doors east of the Prince's Theatre). His GALLERY of CELEBRITIES, finished by the above newly-discovered process is now OPEN to Public View Daily, from 10 till Dusk. Admission free.

**OPERA and RACE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, STEREOSCOPES.** Photographic and every other kind of Optical Apparatus, of best quality, at most moderate prices, of M. PILLISTER'S, Optician, 88, New Bond-street (corner of Oxford-street). A printed list of Prices sent free on application. Prize Medals awarded to M. P. at Gt. Exhibition 1851, and Paris 1855.

**OPERA and RACE-GLASSES** in every variety of Form, Mounting, and Price, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23a, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sale Agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

**SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.**—8 and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 18, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel. Portable Telescopes, of great power, and great lightness, for Field, Racer-coaches, Officers, and general out-door day and night power ful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will shew distinctly a person's countenance at 23 and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Operahouse. Country scenes and Ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making use of them as day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamblers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary powers, the telescope 30 feet, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, with a magnifying power of 100, are now to be had at the York Hotel, and the same Telescopc can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

**THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851**, valuable, new-invented, very small, powerful Waistcoat-pocket GLASS, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 16 miles. Country scenes and ships are clearly seen from 5 to 6 miles, price 30s. Another kind of Glass, very inferior to the above only 1s. 6d., to see a mile.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 29, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. (Observe, opposite the York Hotel.)

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Tea was served to about 600 persons, previous to the foundation-stone being laid, in the Albion Assembly-rooms. Meanwhile Mr. Lindsay arrived at the railway station, where he was met by some gentlemen connected with the institution and a band of music, and accompanied to the Townhall. Shortly afterwards he was joined by the Committee of the Institution, the Mayor and Corporation of Tynemouth, the Mayor and Corporation of South Shields, and the Mayor of Newcastle. They then proceeded in procession to the site of the intended edifice. The procession was headed by a band of music, followed by the Mayors of Tynemouth, South Shields, and Newcastle; W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P.; Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq.; Corporations of Tynemouth and South Shields, members of the Committee, and many of the principal inhabitants of the town. The site of the new institution was decorated with numerous flags. A large crowd of spectators were assembled on the ground and in its vicinity.

As soon as the procession had reached its destination, the various persons composing it formed in a circle round the foundation-stone, and, a prayer having been said by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, senior Curate of Christ Church, Mr. T. Fenwick (borough surveyor) placed a brass box, containing the following record, engrossed upon vellum, together with copies of the *North and South Shields Gazette*, and *Daily Telegraphic Edition*, and *Shields Advocate*, and a number of coins of the reign of her present Majesty, in a cavity of the stone:-

TYNEMOUTH TRADESMEN'S AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The foundation-stone of this institution was laid this day (Tuesday), the 19th day of May, A.D. 1857, and in the twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady the Queen by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, by William Schaw Lindsay, Esq., representative in Parliament for the borough of Tynemouth. Architect, Mr. John Johnstone. Builders, Messrs. Scott and Reed.



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE TRADESMEN'S AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, AT NORTH SHIELDS.

This institution, founded in the year 1833, has hitherto afforded another example of the manner in which these institutions are neglected by the class for whom they were originally intended. Its members have consisted almost entirely of tradesmen and the young men connected with the shops and offices in the town; their numbers have rarely exceeded 150 or 180, and it has never attained to a higher dignity than that of a book-room. About four or five years ago several of the members determined to arouse it from this state of apathy, obtain for it a suitable and convenient building, and to attract to it, if possible, the support of the mechanics. The foundation-stone of the new building laid this day by one of its most liberal patrons is a proof that hitherto their exertions have been successful. The cost of the ground was £250, and the building is, with internal fittings, to cost about £1750. After paying for the ground there is

stone of which they had laid that day, might come out many who would equal even those who had gone before, the Lord Eldons and Stephensons—men great in their day and generation, and that they would emulate them in their habits of industry, which alone made men great and happy, and nations prosperous and peaceful (Applause). Much credit was due to those gentlemen who during the last twenty years had been unwearied in their exertions in raising the funds necessary for the erection of that building (Hear, hear). It was now some twenty years ago since some few indefatigable men joined together and said, "We must see if we cannot have an institution wherein the rising generation may learn instruction, and have their minds improved." Much credit was indeed due to them. By their exertions sufficient funds had been raised to complete that building,

£1250 in the bank to the credit of the institution, and the committee are very sanguine that by the time the building is completed the whole of the money will be raised. In the meantime, the institution has been brought into public notice; the members have steadily increased, and now number 260; and there are upwards of 4000 volumes of books in the library.

Then follow the names of the patrons and officers of the institution.

Placed over the cavity of the stone was a brass inscription-plate.

Mr. Tinley, President of the Institution, then presented to Mr. Lindsay, for his acceptance, a beautiful silver trowel, and requested him to lay the stone.

Mr. Lindsay thanked Mr. Tinley on behalf of the members of the institution most warmly, and said if he had done anything to forward the erection of that noble institution he had done no more than what he conceived to be his duty towards that class from which he himself had sprung, and he trusted that they would so avail themselves of the benefits such an institution was capable of conferring as to be able to rise as he had done (Applause).

The foundation-stone was then lifted upon the bed of mortar which had been prepared for it, and, Mr. Lindsay having performed the usual ceremonies, he declared, amid applause, that the stone was laid.

Mr. Lindsay afterwards mounted the stone, and proceeded shortly to address the assemblage. A short time ago he said he had the pleasure and high honour of visiting the borough to lay the foundation-stone of a tabernacle to the mighty God of Jacob. He had now come among them to lay the foundation-stone of a temple of the people (Applause). It was indeed a great honour which they had conferred upon him by inviting him to lay the foundation-stone of that building. It was also a pleasure and satisfaction to him to be present with them on such an occasion. He trusted that from that building, the foundation



THE HOLYHEAD HARBOUR WORKS: PREPARATIONS FOR THE GRAND BLASTING OPERATION, MAY 21, 1857.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the foundation stone of which they had that day laid. His earnest prayer was that the institution would go on and prosper, and that from amongst its members might arise those who would do honour to their native town, and to the land which gave them birth (Applause).

This part of the proceedings then terminated, and the company returned to the Albion Assembly-rooms.

The new building for the above institution will be erected at the south-west corner of the intersection of Howard-street and Saville-street. On the ground-floor it is designed to have a news-room and conversation-room, placed one on each side of the principal entrance, and a large room, with an entrance from Saville-street. A spacious stone staircase, with iron balustrades, will lead to the library-room, which will be 50 feet in length by 25 feet in width, and 22 feet high to the springing of the arched glass roof. There will also be a class-room and committee-room on this floor. Above these two rooms there will be three rooms for the librarian's residence. The building, which has been designed by Mr. John Johnstone, of Newcastle, will be of brick, with dressed stone facings. The elevation, which has been much admired, is of an Italian character, and well adapted to street architecture. The contractors are Messrs. Scott and Reed, of Newcastle. The amount of the contract for completing the building is £1500. The site of ground has cost about £250. It may be expected that £500 more than the sums above stated will be required for furnishing and rendering the institution worthy of the name.

During the laying of the foundation-stone Messrs. W. and D. Downey, artists, South Shields, took several photographic views illustrative of the ceremony, from one of which the accompanying View has been engraved.

The event was celebrated by a soiree at the Albion Assembly-rooms, at which Mr. Tinley presided; and very interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. R. W. Jackson, and other gentlemen; and during the evening several liberal contributions were made to the building fund of the institution.

#### THE MONSTER BLAST AT HOLYHEAD.

THIS great operation at the works of the Holyhead Harbour of Refuge took place on the 21st inst., and was attended with complete success. For the accompanying details of the works and the explosion we are indebted to a Correspondent.

The Holyhead Harbour is designed as a harbour of refuge for the shelter and safety of the immense number of ships frequenting the various ports on the west coast; and it is also intended to become the stations for the arrival and departure of the American mail steamers, whereby a great saving of time will take place, as the mails will be in London before they could have well reached Liverpool; and there will be a saving of about twenty-four hours in the mails from America to Dublin, and other parts of Ireland.

The original designs for these extensive and important works were first conceived and prepared by that late lamented and gifted engineer, J. M. Rendel, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., since whose recent decease Mr. Hawkshaw has been appointed to superintend their execution, and the works have now been in process of construction upwards of seven years, during which time Messrs. Rigby, of Westminster, have most energetically carried on the works under contract with the Admiralty. The difficulties which they have had to surmount are by no means of an ordinary kind; for the timber staging, which has first to be run out seaward, has to be erected in a depth of from 48 to 56 feet of water, and, whenever one of those frequent and terrible storms arise in the broad Atlantic, the whole of the accumulated force strikes the coast with terrible violence, and is fearfully destructive in its effects upon the temporary works. Upon one occasion 780 feet of staging was carried away bodily. And, when a north-west gale prevails, blocks of stone weighing nearly twenty tons are pitched about, and when dashed against the wooden staging the damages are most extensive.

The works principally consist of an immense breakwater or pier, running out from the land, which, up to the present time, has been carried out to a length of nearly 7000 feet, and it will, probably, be extended further. The size of this breakwater is 400 feet at the base, and will be 150 in width at the top. The inner slopes are 1 foot base to 1 perpendicular, or an angle of 45 deg.; and the outer slopes towards the sea are between 7 feet and 8 feet base to 1 foot perpendicular; and the top of the pier will be carried up 28 feet above high-water mark.

Along the centre of the breakwater a rough wall is being built with immense blocks, of sizes varying from three tons to twenty-five tons: these blocks are lifted into their position by portable steam-crane, of which there are a great number on the works; and large quantities of hydraulic mortar is used, composed of Aberthaw lime and Pozzolano. This central wall forms a kind of backbone or centre of resistance, without which the breakwater would be liable to be broken through. The total quantity of stone required in the breakwater will not be far short of 120 million cubic feet, or nearly ten million tons, at twelve cubic feet per ton. The surrounding rugged hills, which make Holyhead so picturesque and wild in appearance, are admirably situated for supplying such an immense quantity of stone. The quarries may safely be said to be quite inexhaustible, as the mountains rise all around to several hundred feet in height. The rock is a quartzose of varying character, occasionally chloritic, and from its hard texture and extreme massiveness it is well suited for such rough work, and will be everlasting durable, though it is not adapted for finished masonry; but there is abundance of very fine hard-grained limestone, which is readily obtainable on the island, and with which some of the inner walls have been already built, and the breakwater will be cased. The quantity of stone which has been moved and deposited during the last six years is nearly seven million tons. The *modus operandi* of obtaining such a vast quantity of stone is by means of blasting. These operations and the other works are carried on by Mr. Charles Rigby, who individually directs the whole, with the efficient assistance of Mr. Reithheimer, the eminent engineer who acts on behalf of Messrs. Rigby. During the past four years not less than 600 shafts and headings have been sunk and driven, and the charges of powder have varied from 1000 lb. to 18,000 lb. per charge. Eighty thousand tons of stone have been obtained, sometimes, by blasting during a single week, and in the fine weather upwards of 25,000 tons of stone have been deposited in the sea weekly: yet not a single failure has taken place, nor an accident occurred, during the progress of the works.

In explanation of the recent extensive explosion, which is the largest that has been undertaken here at one single operation, it may be stated that the quartzose rock, as it rests *in situ*, is traversed by numerous irregular veins or joints. Having ascertained the existence of a joint of this nature running nearly parallel with the face of the precipice of the quarry, at a distance of about 50 feet back from the face, Messrs. Rigby determined upon taking advantage of this natural facility to bring down an immense mass at one operation.

The mining necessary for this extensive experiment has occupied a period of nine months in its completion. In the first place, a drift was driven into the face of the rock to a distance of 40 feet; and at the end of this a shaft, 15 feet deep, was sunk, the bottom of which was a few feet below the general level of the quarry. Parallel with the face of the quarry galleries were driven right and left from the bottom of the shaft to a distance of 60 feet on each side; and finally, at the end of each gallery, and at intermediate points, four chambers were driven in towards the face of the precipice, the length of these chambers being about 15 feet. In these chambers the explosive material was deposited: the two end chambers having each 5000 lb. of gunpowder, and the two intermediate ones 1000 lb. each; in all, 18,000 lb. of gunpowder.

Another drift was also made in the face of the rock, making a fifth chamber, and which was about 100 feet to the left of the other chambers; and, though not connected with them, was nevertheless intended to be exploded, and to act simultaneously with the other mines, which was done. This chamber had 3000 lb. of gunpowder, making an aggregate of 21,000 lb., or nine tons—an amount of explosive material that has very rarely been exploded at any one time previously, and the power of which can be but very imperfectly imagined.

As soon as the powder had all been carefully deposited, and the copper wires fixed in the respective mines, the various chambers and galleries were closely packed with clay and stones, well rammed down to the very mouth of the headings. The length of the precipice intended to be acted upon was about 250 feet, and the height of the precipice 120 feet; whilst the grip of the explosion was estimated at 50 feet from the face of the quarry, at which distance the joint in the mountain occurred, and was visible. The explosive power of the gunpowder used is tested from time to time, and its effects on the rock varies with its compactness; but it averages from five to six tons of rock displaced per pound of powder, the highest power being obtained when the rock is favourably stratified. The entire force of the powder used on the recent occasion had been calculated to displace 180,000 tons of material—an amount which, if it had to be removed by

manual labour, would require an incredible number of workmen. The test for the strength of the powder used is seven degrees on the Government segment apprator; but the practical mode adopted for testing the powder on the works is by charging an 8-inch mortar with 1½ oz. of powder and a 68-lb. shot, which is fired at an elevation of 45 degrees, and should send the shot 500 feet. This is called the mortar apprator.

The galvanic arrangements for discharging the mines was by means of a 46-celled Grove's wet battery, each cell being charged with one pint of nitric and two pints of diluted sulphuric acid, the quantity of water being 7 to 1 of acid. Owing to the damp state of the weather, the proportion of acid was slightly increased. The position of the battery was on the hill above the quarry, at a distance of 200 feet from the face of the scar, or cliff. The length of each wire was 430 feet, measured from the battery up to the chambers in the mines. There was, consequently, 4500 feet of copper wire used, which is only partly recovered, and the expense of which is considerable. The cost of the battery alone is only £9.

On approaching the works the scene of activity was very striking, and highly interesting both to practical and scientific men, and to general visitors. Numberless ponderous wagons, filled with masses of stone, were seen running on self-acting inclines towards the breakwater, or returning empty to the quarries, or being hauled along the staging seaward by small light locomotives, not more than fifteen tons in weight, but dragging incredible loads compared with their small dimensions. The gauge of the various lines is seven feet—being the width best adapted for tipping the stone through the bottom of the wagons.

There are also a great number of moveable cranes in use upon all parts of the works, and excellent arrangements for preparing the piles; and last, not least, houses for the temporary wants of the workmen, and soup-kitchens to minister to their creature comforts—the number of workmen being generally upwards of 1000.

The varied works in progress strike the visitor with astonishment; the tremendous gash made in the mountain side gives a very impressive idea of the amount of work done, and the gigantic appliance that must have been used to accomplish this work. The continued explosion of small mines every few minutes resembles the discharging of heavy artillery, which, with the crash of falling masses, must be rather alarming to elderly ladies and people of weak nerves.

When the whole of the works are quite completed, including some similar ones on the other side of the bay, they will form an immense and spacious harbour of 800 acres in area, and in which shelter will be available for some thousands of vessels, from the largest steamer, including the Great Eastern, to the small fishing-smack, and it will also be a protection to the whole of the Holyhead roadstead, which spreads out for many square miles.

The wet weather of the day previous to the explosion doubtless prevented many sight-seers from being present at this extraordinary operation. Though the London and North-Western and other railroad companies afforded every facility at reduced fares, a great number of gentlemen arrived in Holyhead over night, so that the excellent and extensive accommodations of the Royal Hotel were quite taken up. The morning trains also brought in a great number of visitors, the day having broken finer, though a little rain fell towards the middle of it; before twelve o'clock a great concourse of people had collected upon the works, a large number being civil and military engineers, contractors, and other scientific and practical gentlemen; and, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, there was also a very large number of ladies present. Amongst the visitors were Sir Charles Fox, Captain Huish, Captain Rich (from the Curragh Camp), Mr. Hawkshaw (the chief engineer to the works), Mr. Dobson and Mrs. Dobson, Alderman Rose, Archdeacon Jones and ladies, Chancellor Trevor and a party of ladies; Captain Skinner and Mrs. Skinner, and a party of ladies; Mr. Antrobus, Mr. Rawlins, Mr. Macneil, Captain Shaw, R.E., with a party of Lieutenants and Students from Woolwich, the latter having spent a few days there. Messrs. J. and C. Rigby were also present to superintend the arrangements, and were most solicitous in providing for the safety and accommodation of their numerous visitors.

Mr. Charles Rigby and Mr. Reithheimer having gone carefully round to inspect for the last time the battery and other arrangements, and having ascertained that all were complete and perfect, the twelve o'clock bell was rung for warning off the workmen, it being their dinner-hour; the remaining half hour was spent in passing round signals to caution the visitors, who were crowding about the works, to betake themselves to a safe distance; and thousands were soon seen collected around on the neighbouring heights, the height immediately opposite the rock to be exploded being favoured with the greatest number, for there the best view was obtainable, and it was at the safe distance of about a quarter of a mile. The day had become finer, and the flying of a large number of signal and other flags, with the numerous crowd, gave the works quite a gay and lively appearance. A conspicuous white flag had been seen hoisted for some time. At twenty minutes past twelve this disappeared, and several small red ones were hoisted at various points as preconcerted signals, and at half-past twelve o'clock, exactly, a large red flag was hoisted with the word "Fire," when a signal gun was discharged, and then amongst that dense crowd of anxious and curious spectators there was a moment of breathless suspense. It was but for a moment, for in the next there was seen the heaving forth of the vast precipice like as if the earth beneath had suddenly sunk from under it, and then a huge avalanche of adamantine rock was heard falling with a terrific crash to the base of the precipice in front, and with no other perceptible sound than what was heard of that terrific "wreck of matter." The spectators set up a hearty round of cheers at the termination of the explosion, and then rushed forward to the spot to see the effects. Close to the battery the shock felt was like that of an earthquake; the framework of the wooden hut built for the batteries was visibly shaken, and some particles of stone were heard to fall upon the canvas roof of the hut; and those who held the wires were pulled forward a couple of paces, but let them go immediately they felt the wires moving. The whole operation was one of the most complete and gratifying description, unmarred by the smallest mishap or accident whatsoever—not a stone of that enormous mass was moved more than 400 feet from the original face of its bed. On a careful measurement of the work after the explosion it was found to have surpassed the most sanguine expectations, having gone seven feet further back into the hill, and produced about 160,000 tons of material.

A sumptuous banquet was given in the evening by Messrs. Rigby to their numerous friends and visitors.

After dinner there were numerous patriotic and loyal toasts, and much good speaking, the entertainments being kept up until the time for the departure of the early train obliged the company to separate.

#### FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR R. HAMILTON BY THE RULER OF INDORE.

—As a gratifying instance of the harmony subsisting between some of the native Princes of Central India and the East India Company, we gladly avail ourselves of the courtesy of a correspondent in supplying a few particulars of an entertainment given by the Ruler of Indore to Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., Agent of the Governor-General for Central India, previously to the embarkation (on the 3rd April) of that distinguished officer at Bombay for a six months' leave of absence at England.—The Maharajah Tookoojee Rao Holkar, Bahadour, solicitous to express towards the worthy Baronet his high sense of the manner in which, for fourteen years, he had administered affairs, gave him a magnificent entertainment. The fete took place in Lal Bagh, one of the Royal gardens. From the hall was visible, in illumination, the word "Welcome" in front of the palace, with a large blazing star, flanked on each side by the letter "H." The Prince expressed his obligations to Sir Robert for the services rendered to himself and his State—in freeing the roads from robbers, improving the thoroughfares, making bridges, and, above all, in spreading the blessings of education. Sir R. Hamilton having suitably acknowledged the honour accorded to him, other toasts were proposed and responded to. On leaving, accompanied by the Sovereign, a sudden effulgence of pyrotechnic art shone out upon Sir Robert in a "God protect you!"

**THE PRINCE OF WALES IN A COAL PIT.**—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, last week, visited Houghton Pit, the property of the Earl of Durham, which he descended, and was conducted through some of the workings by Mr. Heckels. The Royal party were conveyed from the bottom of the shaft down "the engine plane" into the workings in coal-tubs, and remained in the pit about an hour and a half. The young Prince, who made frequent and pertinent inquiries of his conductors on different matters, was shown the mode of working the coal, &c.

**THE Bonner Zeitung** states very decidedly that the Prince of Wales will spend the months of July and August at Königswinter, and that the Hôtel de l'Europe has been taken for him and his suite, which, together with the servants, numbers twenty-seven persons. The rent to be paid for these two months is said to be 12,000 thalers (£1800). The same journal informs us that the Princess Royal will also pass a month or two on the Rhine, and that the spot chosen for her Royal Highness's temporary residence is Remagen, a little way further up the Rhine, above Bonn.

#### THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

LIST OF PLACES REPRESENTED, AND THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 504.)

**GREENOCK.**—This borough first returned one member in 1832. Its population, which was 25,571 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 36,689; and its registered electors showed an increase from 955 to 1164. It has been represented by the late Mr. Robert Wallace, Mr. W. Bain, Viscount Melgund (now M.P. for Clackmannan and Kinross), and by its present member.

**MR. ALEXANDER MURRAY DUNLOP.** a member of the Scottish Bar, to which he was called in 1820. He is a Liberal, in favour of Parliamentary reform and extended suffrage, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

**HADDINGTON.**—This borough district returns one member. Its population, which was 17,755 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 12,504; and its registered electors showed an increase from 539 to 612. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Lauderdale. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Hon. H. Erskine (brother of the Lord Chancellor Erskine) and the 2nd Viscount Melbourne, who sat for a short time. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Robert Steuart, Mr. J. M. Ballou, and by its present member,

**SIR HENRY R. FERGUSON-DAVIE.** son of the late R. Ferguson, Esq., M.P. for Kirkaldy and Haddingtonshire, and married to a niece of the late Sir Humphrey Davie, Bart. Is a Major-General in the Army on half-pay unattached; assumed the name of Davie, 1846, on the death of his wife's uncle. Is a Liberal, in favour of wide reform, the ballot, and Free-trade; opposed to the principle of religious endowments, and to the Maynooth grant.

**HADDINGTONSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 38,100 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 38,386; and its registered electors showed an increase from 617 to 716. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Haddington, Wemyss, and Lauderdale. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. Balfour, Mr. R. Ferguson, Lord Ramsay (now Marquis of Dalhousie), Sir T. B. Hepburn, and its present member,

**LORD ELCHO.** the eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss; a Deputy Lieutenant for Haddington. Was a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Aberdeen. He formerly sat for East Gloucestershire, and has represented Haddington since 1847. Is a Liberal Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant and to the ballot.

**INVERNESS.**—This borough district returns one member. Its population, which was 19,674 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 20,386; and its registered electors showed an increase from 715 to 825. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Col. J. Baillie, Mr. C. L. Cumming Bruce, Mr. R. Macleod, Mr. J. Morrison, and by its present member,

**MR. ALEXANDER MATHESON.** a merchant in London, a Director of the Bank of England, and of the East and West India Docks; a Deputy-Lieutenant for Ross and Cromarty, Inverness and London. Is Liberal, and opposed to the Maynooth Grant, and to all religious endowments. Has sat for the district since 1847. He supported Ministers on the China question.

**INVERNESS-SHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 91,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 96,504; and its registered electors showed an increase from 516 to 908. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Seafield and Lord Glenelg. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Right Hon. C. Grant (now Lord Glenelg), Mr. A. W. Chisholm, Mr. F. W. Grant, and by its present member,

**MR. HENRY J. BAILLIE.** a son-in-law of the late Viscount Strangford, and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county. Is a Conservative, but in favour of Free-trade and moderate reform. Was Joint Secretary or the Board of Control under Lord Derby in 1852. Has sat for the county since 1840. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

**KILMARNOCK.**—This borough district first returned one member in 1832, apart from Glasgow, of which constituency it till then formed part. Its population, which was 34,332 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 43,355; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1200 to 1381. It has been represented by Mr. John Dunlop, Dr. (now Sir John) Bowring, Mr. J. C. Colquhoun, Mr. A. Johnston, and by its present member,

**THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD PLEYDELL BOUVIER,** a younger son of the Earl of Radnor. Was appointed President of the Poor-law Board in 1855; and was previously Under Secretary for the Home Department, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Chairman of Committees. Is a Liberal, in favour of reform, the ballot, and extension of suffrage. Was first elected 1844. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

**KINCARDINESHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 31,400 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 31,593; and its registered electors showed an increase from 890 to 951. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Southesk. Since the Reform Act it has been represented continuously by its present member,

**THE HON. GENERAL HUGH ARBUTHNOTT,** uncle of Viscount Arbuthnot, a Deputy Lieutenant for Kincardineshire; a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 38th Foot. Is a strong Conservative, and has sat for the county since 1826. Opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

**KIRKCALDY.**—This district borough returns one member. Its population, which was 17,083 in 1832, had risen, at the last Census, to 22,803; and its registered electors showed an increase from 700 to 786. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Ferguson family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Col. R. Ferguson, and by his nephew, its present member,

**SIR ROBERT FERGUSON,** of Raith, a son of the late Sir Ronald C. Ferguson, K.C.B., some time M.P.

grant." Opposed Mr. Cobden's resolutions. First returned in 1855, on the death of Mr. Joseph Hume, who had represented the borough since 1812.

**ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.**—These counties return one member. Their joint population, which was 58,200 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 62,533; and their registered electors showed an increase from 270 to 418. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Zetland. Since the Reform Act the counties have been represented by Messrs. George Trail, T. Balfour, A. Anderson, and by their present member,

**MIL FREDERICK DUNDAS**, a cousin of Lord Zetland, and grandson of the late Duke of St. Albany. He is a Liberal, and has sat for the islands since 1837, with the exception of one Parliament. Votes for extended franchise and the ballot, and is opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

**PAISLEY.**—This borough was first enfranchised to return one member under the Reform Act. Its population, which was 31,460 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 47,920; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1248 to 1312. It has been represented by Sir J. Maxwell, Bart., Sir D. K. Sandford, Mr. A. G. Spiers, and by its present member,

**MUR ARCHIBALD HASTIE**, an East India agent and merchant in London. Is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade, the ballot, and for Excise and general Administrative reform, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Has sat for the borough since 1836. Voted for Locke King's motion in 1857, and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

**PEEBLES-SHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 10,600 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 10,738; and its registered electors showed an increase from 360 to 542. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Montgomery family and the Duke of Buccleuch. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir John Hay, Bart., Mr. W. F. Mackenzie, and by its present member,

**SIR GRAHAM G. MONTGOMERY**, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of Kinross-shire and a Deputy Lieutenant for Peebles; late Lieutenant Mid Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant.

**PERTH.**—This city first returned one member separately from the St. Andrew's Burghs in 1832. Its population, which was 25,571 at that date had fallen at the last Census to 23,708; but its registered electors showed an increase from 780 to 1034. It has been represented by Mr. L. Oliphant, Mr. D. Greig, the Hon. Fox Maule (now Lord Panmure), and by its present member,

**THE HON. ARTHUR F. KINNAIRD**, brother to Lord Kinnaird; and a partner in Messrs. Ransom's Bank, Pall-mall. Formerly held a diplomatic appointment. Sat for the borough in 1837, and was re-elected, 1852, on Mr. Fox Maule's accession to the Peership as Lord Panmure. Is a Liberal, but opposed to the Maynooth grant; in favour of the ballot, and civil and ecclesiastical reform. Voted for Sir. Locke King's motion, 1857, and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

**PERTHSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 142,900 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 132,244; but its registered electors showed an increase from 3134 to 4938. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Atholl, the Marquess of Breadalbane, and the Earl of Mansfield. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Earl of Ormeille (now Marquis of Breadalbane), Mr. Fox Maule, (now Lord Panmure), Viscount Stormont (now Earl of Mansfield), Mr. H. Home Drummond, and by its present member,

**MUR WILLIAM STIRLING**, a Graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and author of "The Cloister Life of Charles V." Is a Conservative, but in favour of Free-trade; is not prepared to withdraw the Maynooth grant, though disapproving of its original settlement. He has sat for the county since 1852. He voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

**RENFREWSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 133,400 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 161,691; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1132 to 2150. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Stewart and Mure families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Bart., Mr. G. Houston, Mr. P. M. Stewart, Colonel Mure (author of the "Literature of Ancient Greece"), and by its present member,

**SIR MICHAEL R. SHAW STEWART**, Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for the county; for which he was first elected, May, 1835, on the retirement of Colonel W. Mure. Is a Liberal, and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government; but opposed to the Maynooth grant. He supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

**ROSS-SHIRE and CROMARTY.**—These counties were first united to return one member under the Reform Act, previous to which time Ross had a member of its own, and Cromarty was joined to Nairn. Its population, which was 74,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 82,707; and its registered electors showed an increase from 516 to 832. The chief local influence is in the hands of the families of Mackenzie and Matheson. It has been represented by Mr. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, and by its present member,

**SIR JAMES MATHESON**, Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for London, Ross, and Sutherland. Has been a merchant in London and at Bombay. Was formerly M.P. for Ashburton, and has sat for Ross and Cromarty since 1847. He is a Liberal, but opposed to the Maynooth grant.

**ROXBURGHSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 43,700 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 51,642; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1313 to 2033. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Minto. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. George Elliot, Lord John Scott, the Hon. F. Scott, and by its present member,

**THE HON. JOHN E. ELLIOT**, a brother of the Earl of Minto. Was formerly in the East India Civil Service, and filled for some time the post of Secretary to the Board of Control. Has sat for the county since 1837, with the exception of one Parliament. Is a Liberal, and a supporter of Lord Palmerston. Votes now against the ballot, which he once supported. Voted for the Maynooth grant and Locke King's motion in 1857, and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

**ST. ANDREW'S DISTRICT of Burghs** returns one member.—Its population, which was 17,697 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 17,823; and its registered electors showed an increase from 601 to 680. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. A. Johnston, and by its present member,

**MR. EDWARD ELICE**, the eldest son of the member for Coventry. Is an advanced Liberal, but willing to support Lord Palmerston, though he is opposed to the Maynooth grant and all religious endowments. In favour of extended franchise and the ballot; voted for Mr. Locke King's motion, 1857. Sat for Ilfracombe for a few months in 1837, and for St. Andrew's since that time. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

**SELKIRKSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 6800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9803; and its registered electors showed an increase from 280 to 497. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Buccleuch. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. Robert and Alexander Pringle, and by its present member,

**MR. ALLAN ELLIOT LOCKHART**, a member of the Scottish Bar; a Deputy Lieutenant for Selkirk, Lanark, and Roxburgh. In favour of Free-trade, and national religious education; opposed to Maynooth grant. Has sat for the county since 1846. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

**STIRLING.**—This borough district returns one member. Its population, which was 37,700 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 30,325; and its registered electors showed a decline from 1182 to 1097. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Rosebery. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Lord Dalmeny, Mr. J. B. Smith (now M.P. for Stockport), and by its present member,

**SIR JAMES ANDERSON**, a manufacturer at Glasgow, of which city he was twice Provost. Is a Liberal; opposed to Maynooth grant and all religious endowments, and in favour of secular education, general reform in Church and State, ballot, extended suffrage, short Parliaments, and equal electoral districts. Voted against Mr. Cobden's motion.

**STIRLINGSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 72,600 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 83,033, and its registered electors showed an increase from 1787 to 2131. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Montrose, Lord Abercromby, and the Forbes family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. C. E. Fleming, the late Mr. W. Forbes, Mr. G. R. (afterwards Lord) Abercromby, and by its present member,

**MR. PETER BLACKBURN**, a magistrate for the county, and formerly Lieutenant 2nd Life Guards. He is a Conservative, but prepared to give Lord Palmerston's Ministry a fair trial; opposed to the endowment of Maynooth and to the ballot. First elected in 1855. He previously unsuccessfully contested Edinburgh and Glasgow.

**SUTHERLANDSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 25,500 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 26,793; and its registered electors showed an increase from 104 to 207. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Sutherland. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Right Hon. W. Dundas and the late Earl of Ellesmere (as Lord F. Leveson-Gower). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. R. Macleod, the Hon. W. Howard, Sir David Dundas, and by its present member,

**THE MARQUIS OF STAFFORD**, the eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland. He is Lord Lieutenant of Cromarty, and Vice Lieutenant of Sutherlandshire. He is a Liberal, but opposed to the ballot and Maynooth grant. Supported Ministers on the China question.

**WICK.**—This burgh district returns one member. Its population, which was 21,522 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 16,739; mainly by evictions of the tenantry on the Sutherland estates; but its registered electors showed a small increase, from 681 to 699. The local influence is entirely in the hands of the Duke of Sutherland. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. J. Locl (auditor of the Sutherland estates), Mr. S. Laing and by its present member,

**LORD JOHN HAY**, a younger son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and brother of Lord Gilford, M.P. for Totnes. Is a Captain, R.N., and a

Knight of the Legion of Honour. Served in the Baltic 1854-55. In favour of Liberal measures and of Lord Palmerston's foreign and home policy.

**WIGTON.**—This district of burghs returns one member. Its population, which was 8765 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9938; and its registered electors showed an increase from 326 to 400. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Galloway and Stair. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. E. Stewart, Sir John M'Taggart, and by its present member,

**SIR WILLIAM DUNBAR**, Bart., an advocate at the Scottish Bar, and now first returned to Parliament as a Liberal and a supporter of Lord Palmerston's general policy.

**WIGTONSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 36,200 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 43,359; and its registered electors showed an increase from 863 to 1272. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Galloway and Stair. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir A. Agnew (noted for his zeal in the Sabbath question), Mr. J. Blair, Mr. John (now Viscount Dalrymple), and by its present member,

**SIR ANDREW AGNEW**, Bart., eldest son of the late Baronet, and Vice Lieutenant of the county of Wigton; late Captain 4th Light Dragoons. Is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade, civil and religious liberty, and national education; but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Elected Feb 1856, on the retirement of Lord Dalrymple, and by its present member.

**WIGTONSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 10,600 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 10,738; and its registered electors showed an increase from 360 to 542. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Montgomery family and the Duke of Buccleuch. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir John Hay, Bart., Mr. W. F. Mackenzie, and by its present member,

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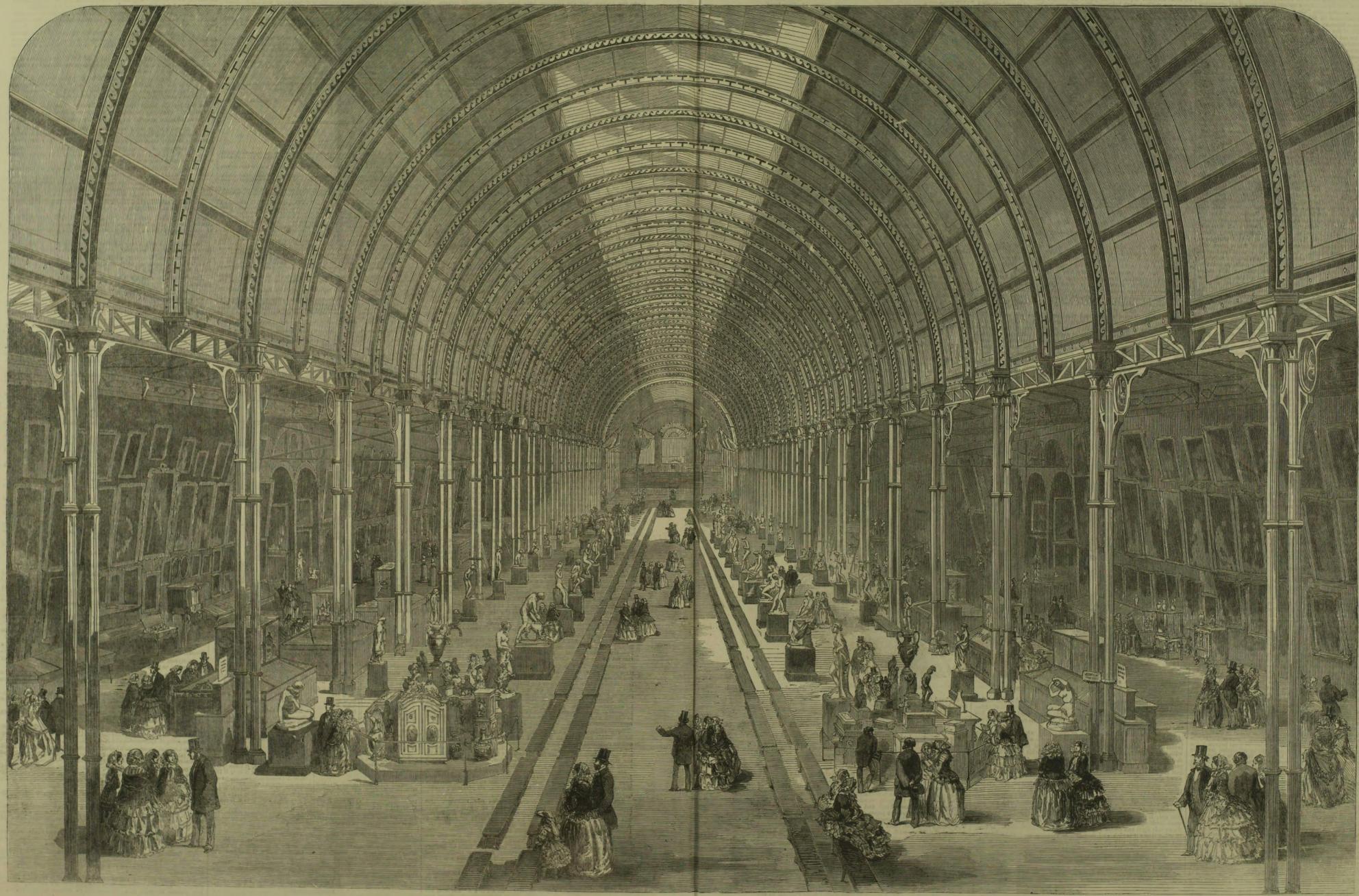
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**SIR GRAHAM G. MONTGOMERY</**



THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION — THE GREAT HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE CENTRAL HALL OF THE ART TREASURES EXHIBITION.

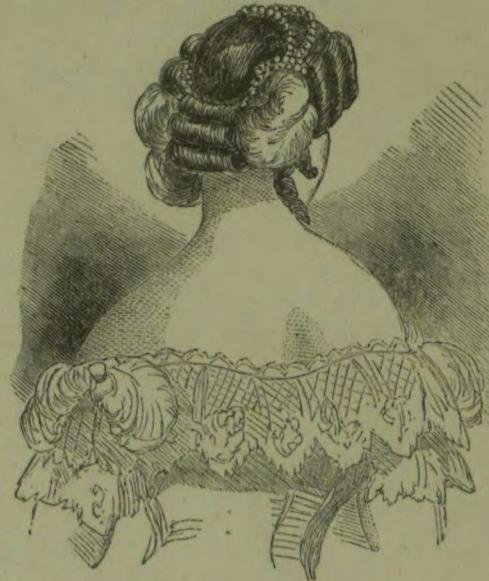
The View which has been selected of the Art-Treasures Exhibition for the present Number (pages 530-1) will serve to convey to those who have not yet visited the Exhibition a notion of the *coup d'œil* presented by the Nave, as it is called—the “Central Hall” of the building. The length of the hall included in the engraving is 704 feet, and its width 104 feet. The space between the rows of coupled columns is 56 feet, and upon each side of the columns to the right and left to the walls on which the portraits are hung is 22 feet. The entrances shown on the right-hand side conduct to the Galleries of Modern Artists, and those on the left to the Ancient Masters. The Transept is of the same width as the Nave, and it crosses at the termination of the Galleries of Ancient and Modern Masters. On each side of the organ loft, or gallery, is placed a photographic collection, and in the other portions of the gallery the Court of Engravings. The works of sculpture, arranged in the several lines shown in the engraving, include Baily's “Eve at the Fountain;” Gibson's “Hunter;” the “Ophelia” of Calder Marshall; “Eve Startled at the Sight of Death” by Hogan; “Adam and Eve,” by Schuler; a “Venus,” by Canova; “Euphrosyne,” by Westmacott; “Venus and Cupid,” by Schwanthalier; the “Narcissus,” by Gibson; a charming group of “Children at Play,” by Munro—the figures being admirable portraits of three of the children of Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P.; a fine work by Wyatt, “The Nymph Preparing for the Bath;” and others, to which we shall have occasion to refer on another occasion. At different points in the hall will be seen groups of exquisite carved and inlaid furniture, rich cabinets inlaid with coloured woods, ivory, and in some cases with precious stones, or delicately-painted medallions of porcelain. Conspicuous in the collection is the buhl cabinet which formerly belonged to the Cardinal-de Retz, now the property of her Majesty, and graciously lent by her for the purposes of the Exhibition. In other parts are placed several of those old *coffres du mariage*—large oblong coffers, profusely ornamented with the most elaborate carvings in wood; the most valuable specimen of this class being a Venetian one, now the property of Mr. Rothwell. Antique and mediæval chairs, and various articles of furniture which form part of the Soulages Collection, are also placed in this Central Hall, and form interesting objects in the Museum of Art. Passing down on the left side of the hall, the first of the large glass cases contains a valuable collection of specimens of Venetian glass—some showing all the delicacy and minuteness of the *vitro di trina* or lacework glass; others illustrating the *vitro florito*, or flowered glass, in which threads of coloured glass are introduced between the layers of white glass, and produce the most pleasing effects. And there are pieces of the famous “frosted” and “crackled” glass; and others so light in their material, so delicate in their form and outline, as almost to make us converts to the old notion that poison poured into them would cause them to break to pieces. Passing on from the glass, the case next in order filled with specimens of enamels, arranged so as to show the whole history of the art from the earliest specimens of the cloisonné or Byzantine period to the early Limoges, the translucent, the later style of Limousin, the Grisaille, the present admirable imitations of enamel-work by Messrs. Kerr and Binns, of the Royal Worcester Works. In this case there is the celebrated drinking-cup of King John, the crosier of William of Wykeham, and an enamelled horn by Courtois, which a celebrated and wealthy collector was so anxious to possess that he sent a blank cheque to its owner with permission to fill it up for any sum he pleased if he would give him in return the coveted gem. Beyond this there are three cases filled with porcelain specimens of Majolica, Palissy, Chinese, Persian, Dresden, Chelsea, Wedgwood, Sèvres, and of every other country and manufacture. Next is a case filled with the glittering treasures of the goldsmith's art, the value of the specimens said to be worth a hundred thousand pounds, or more. We cannot now linger to describe any of their beauties or tell their histories. Sculpture in bronze and terracotta fills the adjoining case, and beyond that is a collection of works in ivory which would afford materials for profitable study and examination for many visits. Knights in armour, mounted and on foot, arrest our progress westward; and, leaving this magnificent Meyrick Collection, we cross the Nave, and retracing our steps on the opposite side, pass in succession the cases filled with specimens of ancient jewellery and goldsmith's work contributed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, more armour and arms from the Tower and Windsor Collections, more ivory carvings, including the whole of the wonderful Douce Collection, more of Maestro Giorgio's Majolica, Faenza, and Palissy wares, curious metal-work, and specimens of glass, filling three cases, and forming part of the Soulages Collection; still more again of the specimens of the Gubbio lustrous porcelain, and of the raised snakes, and frogs, and scorpions, and snails with which Palissy, the glorious old potter, loved to ornament his dishes. This latter case is entirely filled with the ceramic contributions of Lord Hastings. Four other cases follow, containing the Government contributions from the British Museum and Marlborough House, mainly consisting of specimens of glass, china, and enamels. While the visitor would be making this tour of the Central Hall, portraits of English worthies, of Kings and Queens, of warriors and statesmen, of poets and philosophers, of knights and ladies, some of good, others of doubtful, and many of bad reputation, will ask a passing tribute of acknowledgment. These British worthies deserve, however, something more than a hasty nod of recognition; and on some future occasion we shall introduce the heroes and heroines of Mr. Cunningham's Portrait Gallery to public notice, with all the respect due to their famous or infamous character and position.

**THE GREAT SHREWSBURY CASE.**—The claim to the earldom of Shrewsbury is now at length fairly before the House of Lords, and it will come on for hearing at the earliest possible opportunity. As the case directly involves the first and oldest earldom in the land, and indirectly affects estates of the annual value of £40,000, it bids fair to rival in interest and importance the great Douglas and Berkeley causes. The printed document formally asserting the claim on the part of the present Earl Talbot was laid upon the table of the Upper House on the 21st instant. It consists of forty-one pages of genealogical and other matter, and is entitled “The Case of the Right Hon. Henry John Chetwynd, Earl Talbot, claiming to be Earl of Shrewsbury.” Her Majesty was pleased to refer the Earl's petition, together with the Attorney-General's report thereon, to the House of Peers on the 5th of May, 1857, who, on the 11th of May, referred it to the Committee of Privileges to consider and report thereon. The opponents of his Lordship's claim are three in number—first, the Duke of Norfolk, as guardian of the interests of his infant son, to whom the late Earl bequeathed his magnificent property at Alton Towers; secondly, the Princess Doria Pamphili of Rome, as only surviving child of John, sixteenth Earl; and, thirdly, Major Talbot, of Castle Talbot, county Wexford, as a rival claimant to the title. Sir F. Thesiger, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and Mr. T. F. Ellis, are the counsel for Earl Talbot. Mr. Fleming is retained for the Duke of Norfolk, and Mr. Peter Burke for Major Talbot. In the event of Earl Talbot being able to establish his claim to the earldom of Shrewsbury to the satisfaction of the Committee of Privileges, his Lordship will become premier Earl of England and also of Ireland, as also Earl of Wexford and Waterford; and then a further suit will probably have to be entered upon before the Court of Chancery for possession of the Shrewsbury estates at Alton, and other places in the counties of Stafford, Oxford, Worcester, and Berks. In case, however, the House of Lords should decide that his Lordship's claim is “not proven,” the other claim—namely, that of Major Talbot—will be submitted for their Lordships' decision. The gallant Major is said to trace his pedigree up to William, fourth son of George, the fourth Earl, who was made a Knight of the Garter for his valiant conduct at the Battle of Stoke, on the 16th of June, 1447.

**THE ISLAND OF PERIM, IN THE RED SEA.**—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* announces that the East India Company have taken possession of the island of Perim, at the entrance of the Red Sea, and which is in the middle of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. The British flag was hoisted there on the 14th of February by the Company's troops, and the occupation is definitive. The island of Perim, which was first occupied in 1784, is situated between Arabia and Africa, on the very point at which the Red Sea commences, and it divides the strait into two channels. The passage to the east, on the side of Arabia, is only three miles wide; that to the west, on the African side, is about ten or twelve. On the south-west, towards the widest entrance to the strait, the island forms one of the finest ports imaginable. It is a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, and the depth varies from seven to twenty-five fathoms. The anchorage is excellent, the entrance is perfectly sheltered, and it is no exaggeration to say that forty ships of the line might easily anchor there in smooth water 100 yards from the shore. A few ships of war stationed there will be sufficient hermetically to close the entrance to the Red Sea. Aden is placed in a position much less favourable, for that port is 100 miles from the strait. It is now clear, when the Isthmus of Suez is about to be opened, that the Red Sea cannot fail to become the great commercial road between Europe and Asia. It is not necessary to erect any fortifications on the Island of Perim. Aden is sufficiently near to supply all that may be required. But Aden, strong as it is, does not absolutely command the strait, and the largest fleets might pass without danger between Aden and the coast of Africa. On the other hand, nothing can pass the Island of Perim without the permission of those who are its masters.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

SUMMER has come at last, and with it all the various out-door and daylight amusements of the season. Races, flower-shows, concerts, &c., now follow closely one upon another, and London appears under its most brilliant aspect. The parks and other places of fashionable resort are radiant with lustrous silks of every colour of the rainbow; and the ladies' bonnets are adorned with every flower that the parterre or the greenhouse can furnish.



PARISIAN HEAD-DRESS.—FIG. 1.

The sleeves were formed of three vandyked frills, with puffs of white tulle. The head-dress consisted of bouquets of scarlet geranium, intermingled with pearls. Loops of pearls hung down over the back of the neck, and on one side there was a pearl tassel. Another much-admired dress, worn on the same occasion, was of blue silk. The skirt was entirely covered with narrow flounces of Mechlin lace; and at intervals these flounces were festooned up by bows of silver lame ribbon. A wreath of blue roses with silver foliage formed the coiffure.



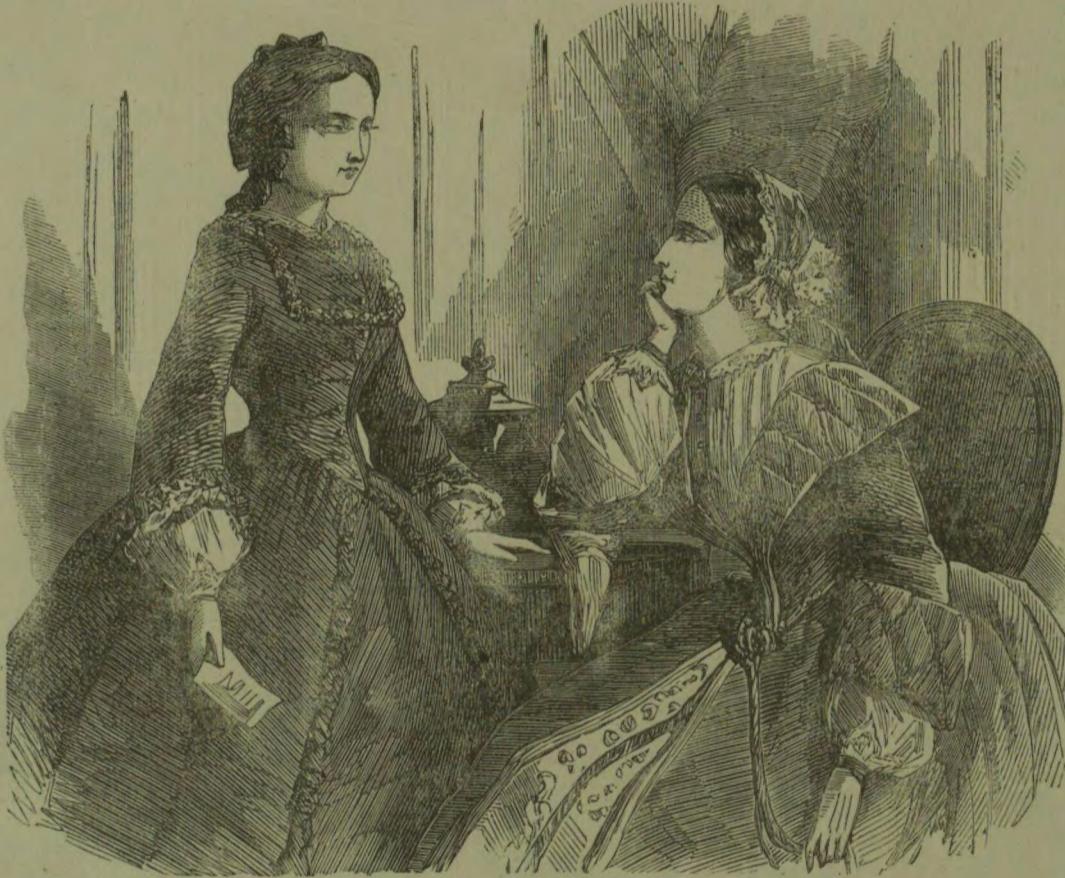
PARISIAN HEAD-DRESS.—FIG. 2.

Several young ladies wore dresses of white tulle, with flounces edged with broad hem, within which were runnings of coloured ribbon.

We must not omit to mention an exquisite fan belonging to a lady who attended this ball, the history of which is well authenticated. It once belonged to Madam de Pompadour, who bequeathed it to Madam de Hausset, from whom it has been transmitted to its present possessor. The mounting is tortoiseshell, richly inlaid with gold. The painting which adorns the fan itself is a genuine Boucher, and an exquisite work of art. The pin which holds the sticks together is headed at each end by rubies of large size and considerable value. The case appropriated to this fan is made of sandal-wood, and it is a marvellous specimen of Chinese carved work. It is, indeed, so curious and beautiful that when the fan is taken out it must be matter of regret to leave the case at home.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Figure 1 portrays a style of Head-dress at present exceedingly fashionable in Paris. The back hair is arranged in three small bows fixed horizontally at the back of the head, and very low down. Under these bows are fastened the ends of a bandeau of pearls, which encircles the head, descending rather low on the forehead. At each side



YOUNG LADY'S DRESS.—FIG. 3.

having the recommendation of novelty, is very small, and edged with a deep flounce, ornamented with fringe or with any other kind of trimming employed on the flounces of the skirt. This kind of basque has the appearance of belonging to the skirt of the dress rather than to the corsage.

We may mention that plain silk, of one colour, which has long been *passé de mode*, has recently recovered some degree of favour. Several ladies of high fashion have recently had dresses of plain silk trimmed with silk of another colour, forming a contrast with that of the dress. A dress in this style has been made of silver grey, and trimmed with pink silk. The trimming on the skirt consisted of *quilles* at each side, and the sleeves were formed of puffs and frills of the two colours disposed alternately.

Silk embroidery was never more fashionable than at the present time. This rich and elegant ornament is employed in trimming in a variety of styles. *Quilles* and flounces are elaborately embroidered. The front breadth of a silk dress is frequently covered with rich embroidery, and it is a favourite trimming for basques and mantelets. Not only is embroidery employed in a vast variety of ways, but the work itself appears in a diversity of new styles and patterns. Sometimes it is light and delicate, presenting almost the appearance of lace; at other times it is rich and massive, and rising in bold relief above the surface of the silk on which it is wrought. Embroidery is now usually worked in common sewing silk, but many of the newest mantelets have embroidery executed in fine chenille. We have seen several very pretty mantelets made of coloured silk—viz., blue, green, or grey, covered with chenille embroidery in a lozenge pattern, and in every space a spot or twig worked in silk. These mantelets are edged with very broad silk fringe.

At the ball given at the Hôtel de Ville, in Paris, in honour of the Grand Duke Constantine, it was remarked that white dresses, relieved by coloured trimmings, predominated over those formed entirely of coloured materials. One lady wore a dress of white silk with flounces cut out in large vandykes, edged with cerise; at each of the upper angles formed by the vandykes there was a small bow of cerise ribbon. The corsage had creases, trimmed in the same manner as the flounces.

of the head there is a tuft of white marabout, tipped with pink. The front hair is disposed in frizzed curls.

Fig. 2 shows the front of the head-dress, the back of which is seen in Fig. 1. The front hair is in frizzed curls disposed longitudinally at each side of the forehead, and gradually elongating from the temple to the ear.

Fig. 3—Young Lady's Dress: Robe of blue silk, trimmed up the front with two ruches of ribbon of the same colour as the robe. The corsage is high to the throat, and fastened up in front by a row of silk buttons. A ruche of ribbon, similar to those on the skirt, is disposed on the corsage so as to give it the form called the Raphael style. The pagoda sleeves are edged with ruches of ribbon. The under-sleeves, of clear muslin, are formed of large puffs, finished at the wrists by rows of lace in the style of gauntlet cuffs. The collar is of worked muslin, and is fastened in front of the throat by a small brooch of coral. Head-dress bows and bands of black velvet.

Fig. 4—Morning Costume, consisting of a robe-de-chambre, composed of grey cashmere, lined and trimmed with pink silk. The robe is open in front, showing a jupon of white cambric, richly ornamented with needlework. The corsage of the dress is open in front, and has a deep turn-over collar, lined with pink quilted satin. The sleeves are finished at the ends with broad vevers of pink quilted satin. Round the waist a pink silk cord and tassels. The under-sleeves, collar, and morning cap are of plain batiste, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

A PARLIAMENTARY return, issued on Monday, gives the names of all the officers who were present with the army in the Crimea throughout the war, together with the particulars of the arrival and departure of those who left or arrived during the occupation of the Crimea by the Allies. The number of officers who remained the whole time is 231.

**THE MURRAIN.**—Professor Simonds writes from Cracow to say that, after travelling through Holland, Hanover, Prussia, parts of Russia, &c., he has been unable to find the “murrain”—which the authorities in Denmark now state in an Imperial edict is only to be found in Schleswig and London.



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